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ABSTRACT

The Thomson Foundation trains journalists and television producers and engineers from developing nations in order to help these nations use mass communication techniques in education. Applicants must be fluent in English; moreover, their employers must certify that the applicants merit overseas training and will return to their work after training. Scholarships cover most expenses other than travel to and from the United Kingdom. Three 12-week courses covering such topics as news editing, reporting, features, photography, agricultural journalism, management, and press freedcms, are held annually at the Thomson Foundation Editorial Study Centre in Cardiff; two 16-week courses are held on various aspects of engineering and program production at the Television College, Glasgow. During vacation periods, the centers offer workshops and other inservice training opportunities to outside groups. (The document includes the evolution of the programs, trustee and staff rosters, Foundation grants, capital and per capita costs, overseas visits and cumulative list of students from 68 countries.) (LY)

A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FIRST FIVE YEARS
1963/1968

EDO 43827

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1964 1965 1966 1967 1968

THOMSON FOUNDATION

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A memorable moment for Lina Alberti of Peru. She was one of the Foundation students presented to Princess Margaret who opened International House, Penarth – where successive courses have been housed.

Lord Thomson in the News Room during a visit to Kirkhill House in October 1968.

INTRODUCTION

"Frequently it has been my privilege to entertain in this country the trainee journalists and trainee press administrators who have come here from Commonwealth countries, many of them very new emerging countries, under the aegis of the Thomson Foundation"

The Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson, O.B.E., the Prime Minister, at Lord Thomson's 75th Birthday Party on 5th June, 1969.

"It might be fitting to say, that since the days when Carnegie and Rockefeller pioneered large-scale philanthropy in a big way, no man has used his money more intelligently than Mr. Roy Thomson has in giving £5,000,000 to set up this foundation....."

Mr. T. Dalyell, M.P. for West Lothian, in the House of Commons, November, 1962.

The Thomson Foundation, set up by Mr. Roy Thomson (now Lord Thomson of Fleet) in 1962, has as its main purpose the training of journalists and television producers and engineers from developing countries. The aim is to help these countries to harness and develop modern techniques of mass communication in the service of education.

As a charitable trust, the Foundation can have no financial interest in any commercial enterprise. It has no connection with the Thomson Organisation Ltd., or with any other business interests throughout the world, except that it sometimes asks for Thomson Organisation experts and facilities to assist with training.

The Foundation's policies are formed by a Board of Trustees. The first Chairman of the Trustees was Lord Kilmuir, a former Lord Chancellor, who died in January 1967. He was succeeded on the Board by Viscount Head of Throope; as Anthony Head he was formerly Minister for War in the British Government, then Minister of Defence. After leaving politics he was British High Commissioner in Nigeria, and later British High Commissioner in Malaysia.

Field Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, former Governor-General of Canada was Chairman from 1967 to 1969. (Lord Alexander died in June 1969 since this report was prepared and he has been succeeded as Chairman by Mr. James M. Coltart, LL.D. Also since this report was prepared the Hon. Gavin Astor, President of Times Newspapers and Chairman of Council of the Commonwealth Press Union has joined the Board of Trustees). The other members of the Board are Lord Williamson of Eccleston, a Labour Life Peer; the Hon. Kenneth Thomson, son of Lord Thomson; and James Coltart, LL.D., Deputy Chairman of the Thomson Organisation.

The chief executive, the Director of the Foundation, is Mr. Tom Neil, a former senior civil servant with many years of experience in East Africa.

The main part of U.K. training is carried out at the Thomson Foundation Editorial Study Centre, Cardiff, and at the Thomson Foundation Television College, Kirkhill House, Newton Mearns, Glasgow.

At Cardiff, three 12-week courses a year are given to working journalists from all parts of the world. In addition, an intensive three-week course is given each year to holders of Commonwealth Press Union scholarships who are visiting Britain.

At the Television College near Glasgow the Foundation conducts two 16 week courses each year in television production, engineering and related subjects.

But the work of the Foundation is not limited to these training courses. It has sponsored a course in Newspaper Management, in co-operation with the University of Stathclyde, Glasgow, and has set up and participated in journalism training courses and seminars in Cyprus, India, Thailand, the Philippines, Malawi and Afghanistan, Television training seminars have been conducted in Cyprus, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Uganda and Zambia.

It is the policy of the Foundation to extend such overseas training in future years.

THE TRUSTEES

The Trustees are, as their name implies, responsible for the execution of the Trust Deed establishing the Thomson Foundation.
They meet regularly, allocate finances for projects, and determine the policies of the Foundation.
The Trustees are responsible for the Trust Fund and the income of the Foundation, and it is their responsibility to see that the income of the Foundation is spent in accordance with the purposes laid out in the Trust Deed. They have wide powers—as, indeed, do all Trustees of charitable funds—provided they are in accordance with the broad terms of the Trust Deed. In fact, they act very much as a Board in a public company, except that they are appointed and not elected.

Chairman: (1967 – 1969)
Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Earl Alexander of Tunis, KG., PC., GCB., OM., GCMG., CSI., DSO., MC., (deceased). Soldier.
Born in 1891, he fought in France throughout the 1914-18 war, receiving the DSO, MC and Legion of Honour. In the 1939-45 war he was, in succession, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Command, then in Burma and subsequently the Middle East. In 1944 he was promoted Field-Marshal and Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre, in which capacity he served until the end of the war. He served as Governor-General of Canada (1946-52) and Minister of Defence (1952-54). He became Lord Lieutenant of the County of London in 1957 and Constable of the Tower of London in 1960. He was also Chairman of Alcan Industries Ltd.

Mr. James M. Coltart, LL.D., Director of Newspaper and Television Companies (Now Chairman of the Board of Trustees)
Born in 1903. Deputy Chairman of the Thomson Organisation Limited since 1959. Chairman, Scottish Television Limited. Mr. Coltart has pioneered the development of overseas media, particularly in the new countries of Africa. He is a director of numerous newspaper and television companies in Britain and overseas. Honorary LL.D., Strathclyde University.

Viscount Head of Throope, PC., GCMG., CBE., MC. Soldier and Diplomat
Born in 1906. He was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was adjutant of the Life Guards from 1934 to 1937, and after attending the Staff College in 1939 became Brigade Major of the 20th Guards Brigade in 1940. He served with the Guards Armoured Division and ended the war as a Brigadier. He was elected to Parliament in 1945 as Conservative member for Carshalton, and was an MP until 1960, when he was created the first Viscount Head of Throope. He was Secretary of State for War from 1951 to 1956, and Minister of Defence from October, 1956, to January 1957. He was the first UK. High Commissioner to the newly independent Federation of Nigeria, from 1960 to 1963, and was High Commissioner to the Federation of Malaysia from 1963 to 1966.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Williamson, of Eccleston CBE., JP. Trade Unionist
Born in 1897. He served on the Liverpool City Council (1929–35) and the National Executive of the Labour Party (1940–47). He was Labour Member of Parliament for Lincoln and Rutland (Brigg) between 1945 and 1948. In 1947 he was elected to the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and was Chairman for 1956–57. He was knighted in 1956 and early in 1962 he was created a life peer. He retired in 1962 after 15 years as General Secretary of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. He was a director of the Daily Herald and was a member of the Independent Television Authority (1961–64).

The Hon. K. R. Thomson Newspaper and Television Proprietor
Born in 1923, the son of the Founder, Lord Thomson. He served in the war in the Royal Canadian Air Force and afterwards gained his M.A. at Cambridge. He became President of Thomson Newspapers (Canada) Limited in 1956 and of Thomson Newspapers Incorporated (USA.) in 1960. Chairman, Times Newspapers Limited and numerous other television and newspaper companies.

The Hon. Gavin Astor Newspaper Proprietor
President, Times Newspaper Limited since 1967. Chairman Times Publishing Company 1959–1966. Director Monotype Corporation Limited and other publishing companies. Chairman of Council of the Commonwealth Press Union since 1959.

OBITUARY
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kilmuir, PC., GCVO, DCL., LL.D., Lord Chancellor from 1954 to 1962, a former Home Secretary, and the first chairman of the Thomson Foundation, died on January 27, 1967, at the age of 66.
David Maxwell Fyfe, who was called to the Bar in 1922, and was appointed a King's Counsel 12 years later, was one of Britain's most outstanding lawyers. He entered politics in 1935, when elected Conservative Member of Parliament for Liverpool (West Derby). He represented that constituency in the House of Commons for 19 years.
In 1942 he was knighted and became Solicitor-General in the Coalition Government. From 1951 he was Home Secretary until 1954, when he was created Earl of Kilmuir, and entered the House of Lords as Lord Chancellor. He resigned from that position in 1962.
Following the death of the Earl of Kilmuir, Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Earl Alexander of Tunis became chairman of the Foundation, and the vacancy on the Board of Trustees was filled by Viscount Head of Throope.

Director of the Foundation
Mr. Thomas Neil, CMG, TD.
Born in 1913. He was educated at King's College, University of Durham (BSc, NDA). He served in the war of 1939-45 with the Devonshire Regiment (TA), as a Lieutenant-Colonel, in the United Kingdom, East Africa and the Middle East. He joined the Colonial Service, becoming District Officer, Kenya, in 1947; Assistant Secretary 1952; Assistant Chief Secretary 1957; and in 1959 was appointed Permanent Secretary in Kenya's Ministry of State for Constitutional Affairs and Administration. He took up his appointment as Director of the Thomson Foundation in 1963.

The main task of the Director of the Foundation, TD., is to see that the Foundation is administered in accordance with the broad policies laid down by the Trustees. He is responsible for all the activities of the Foundation, and his duties include overseeing the correct and proper expenditure of money, the efficient conduct of the training courses, the appointment of staff, and other related matters.
To carry out these tasks, it is necessary for him to maintain a continuous liaison with a number of Government departments, newspapers, press organisations, the BBC, and overseas Ministries of Information.
In order to keep overseas Ministries, newspapers and television stations aware of the training facilities and programmes of the Foundation, Mr. Neil has made a number of overseas tours.

Bankers
The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited
60 & 62 Lombard Street London EC3

Auditors
Cooper Brothers & Company
33 Gutter Lane Cheapside
London EC2

Legal Advisers
Linklaters & Paines
59 Gresham Street London EC2

Informal meeting between trustees and students. Field-marshal Earl Alexander (second from right) talks with Viscount Head, A. T. I. Lawal of Nigeria and David Kraal of Singapore during a visit to Cardiff.

Members of the first Newspaper Management Course, organised in conjunction with the University of Strathclyde, with Mr. James Coltart, who presented them with diplomas on behalf of the trustees.

THE THOMSON FOUNDATION TELEVISION COLLEGE

Board of Governors
T. Neil, director, The Thomson Foundation (chairman).
A. Becker, technical director, Thomson Television (International) Limited.
A. D. Beaty, Ministry of Overseas Development.
M. Glover, director, educational aids dept., The British Council.
T. Singleton, director, Centre for Educational Television Overseas (CETO).
L. Thirkell, controller of appointments and staff training, British Broadcasting Corporation.

Syllabus Advisory Committee
D. O'Donovan McClory, D.F.C., managing director, Thomson Television (International) Limited.
Hugh V. Sims, head of engineering maintenance training, BBC Training Department, Wood Norton.
T. Singleton, director, Centre for Educational Television Overseas.

Former Board Members
Commander J. C. R. Proud, director, Centre for Educational Television Overseas (1963–1965).
C. J. Ritchie, The British Council (1963–1966).
O. Whitley, British Broadcasting Corporation (1963–1964).
N. Stevenson, managing director, Scottish Television Limited (1963–1966).
O. H. Morris, Ministry of Overseas Development (1963–1966).
A. Hurrell, Ministry of Overseas Development (1966–1967).

Lord Thomson being interviewed in Studio B at the College during the shooting of the film "Never a Backward Step", by the National Film Board of Canada.

View from the Control Room into Studio B at Kirkhill House.

THE THOMSON FOUNDATION EDITORIAL STUDY CENTRE

Advisory Board
T. Neil, Director, The Thomson Foundation (chairman).
H. H. Hayman, Institute of Journalists.
K. Loveland, Newspaper Society.
J. Clement Jones, Guild of British Newspaper Editors.
G. Viner, education and research officer, National Union of Journalists.
J. Dodge, director, National Council for the Training of Journalists.
Brigadier L. L. Cross, C.B.E., secretary, Commonwealth Press Union.
Professor L. J. Lewis, C.M.G., University of London.
R. Miles, head of information, Ministry of Overseas Development.

Former Board Members
B. Pook, National Union of Journalists (1963–1965).
O. H. Morris, Ministry of Overseas Development (1963–1966).
T. Lewis, National Union of Journalists (1965–1967).
A. Hurrell, Ministry of Overseas Development (1966–1967).

Politics is no part of the syllabus for the Editorial Study Centre. But members of this course enjoyed meeting the Right Hon. James Callaghan, Britain's Home Secretary – in whose constituency International House lies.

Much of the Cardiff course calls for long hours in the lecture room, but the programme is broken with occasional visits outside. The most popular is an afternoon out at the Welsh Folk Museum, St. Fagans. Centre is the late J. D. Hughes, first assistant director, who also guided the pilot course.

STAFF OF THE FOUNDATION

Staff employed by the Thomson Foundation during the five years up to December, 1968, are as follows:

London Office
T. Neil, CMG, TD. (director), 1963–
Dr. J. Kinany (deputy director), 1963–1966.
H. Bussell (accountant, deceased), 1963–1965.
N. O'Brien (accountant), 1966–
Mrs. R. Buchan (secretary), 1963–1964.
Miss V. Henderson (secretary), 1964–1966.
Miss G. Hughes (secretary), 1965–

Editorial Study Centre
J. Hughes (deputy director, deceased), 1963–1965.
D. Rowlands (director), 1964–.
A. Crook (deputy director), 1965–1967.
J. Cardownie (lecturer), 1966–.
D. Connelly (lecturer), 1967.
J. Lewis (lecturer), 1967–1968.
R. Hollowood (assistant director), 1967–.
L. W. Riley (lecturer), 1968–.
Miss P. Morgan (secretary), 1964–1967.
Mrs. J. Palit (secretary), 1968–.

Television College
Kenneth Brown (principal), 1963.
Guy Bloomer (principal), 1964–1969.
W. J. C. Meikle (principal), 1969–.
Miss Caryl Doncaster (production lecturer), 1964.
G. Le Grove (production lecturer,) (deceased), 1964–1967.
H. Barron (production lecturer), 1967–.
Gavin Waddell (engineering lecturer), 1964–1965.
T. Heffernan (engineering lecturer), 1965–1968.
W. Kirkwood (engineering lecturer), 1966–.
R. Pearson (engineering lecturer), 1969–.
J. McIntyre, 1964–.
J. McNairn, 1966–.
T. Webster, 1967–.
Miss Rae Knight (course assistant), 1965.
Milne Roberts, 1964–1965.
C. Williams (film lecturer), 1967–1968.
C. Heath (film lecturer), 1968–.
D. Reynolds (presentation lecturer), 1967–.
Miss Sheila MacDonald (graphics), 1967–.
T. Lockhart (administration), 1967–1969.
D. Anderson (accountant), 1969–.
Miss A. Robbie (secretary), 1963–1964.
Mrs. P. Entwistle (secretary), 1964–.

APPLYING FOR A COURSE

Three courses a year, each of 12 weeks, are held at the Thomson Foundation Editorial Study Centre in Cardiff, and two courses a year, each of 16 weeks, are held at the Thomson Foundation Television College, Newton Mearns, Glasgow.

For the Cardiff courses, scholarships are awarded to cover the full cost of tuition, board and lodging – at International House, Penarth, a students' hostel about five miles from Cardiff – out-of-pocket expenses, and authorised internal travel in Britain. Cost of passages to Britain is the responsibility of the candidate, or his sponsor, though under certain circumstances fares to and from Britain are paid through Government Technical Assistance Funds.

Applicants for Cardiff must have at least three years practical experience in full-time journalism, and as instruction is given in English a good knowledge of the language is essential.

Beginning in 1966, the summer course at Cardiff has been a specialist one. In 1966, it dealt with sports writing and editing; in 1967 it was industrial and commercial journalism; and in 1968 agricultural journalism. The other courses, dealing with advanced journalism, have covered a wide range of reporting and writing techniques, as well as instruction in sub-editing, news-editing, and design. The 1967 autumn course was, however, designed for "Tomorrow's Editors", and the 1968 autumn course was for Chief Sub-editors.
Details of courses for journalists are available from British Council offices, or from Information Offices of British High Commissions or Embassies. Thousands of brochures containing full information about future courses are distributed each year, not only to the above offices, but also to journalists' associations and editors of newspapers throughout the world.

Also the newspaper, *Scope*, produced three times a year in Cardiff by members of each course, carries advance publicity of courses being held both at Cardiff and at the Television College at Glasgow.

The Editorial Study Centre Syllabus
The Editor: Functions and responsibilities. The leading article. Quality and popular papers. The "entertainment" quotient. Political and economic policies.
News Editor: Organising a news desk. Control of staff, district and head office. Future files. News sources and contacts. Follow-up and investigative reporting.
Reporting: News gathering and writing. Interviewing. News story shapes and styles. The introduction. Specialist reporting. Use of library, reference books and style books.
Sub-editing: News values. Writing for the reader. Checking and condensing. The running story. Editionising and copy control. Headline writing. Newsroom production. Stone sub-editing. Make-up and typography. Contents bill writing.
Features: Feature sources. Writing features. Gossip columnists. Women's pages. Lay-out and decoration. Cartoons. Letters to the Editor.
Photography: Briefing the photographer. Picture selection, cropping and scaling. Pictures for news and feature stories. Picture pages. Caption writing.
Production: Relationship of editorial and works departments. Helping the composing room. Productivity and planning. New methods of production – web-offset, computers, photo-setting. Photo-engraving, electronic and powderless etching.
Press freedoms: Liberty or licence? The need for responsibility. Press laws, councils and codes. Pressures on freedom.
Management: Conflicts between management and editor. Sales and circulation. Personnel selection and recruitment. Marketing, profit and loss. Readership surveys. Space and classified advertising. Promotion and publicity.
General topics Guest speakers cover specialist topics and allied themes, such as radio and television journalism, public relations, national and international news agencies, etc. Visits are made to places of interest, usually including the Houses of Parliament, the BBC, the Press Association, Reuters News Agency, Fleet Street newspapers, etc.

The Television Courses
The two regular courses each year at the Television College each carry both an Engineering and a Production stream. Either of these streams may be devoted to a specialist theme.

Details of courses are advertised regularly in the quarterly journal

Educational Television International (formerly *CETO News*). Lists of the courses available are published regularly by the British Council, UNESCO carries details in its internationally-circulated lists, and the Asian Broadcasting Union Newsletter gives details. In addition, the Foundations own newspaper, *Scope*, carries advance publicity.

When new specialist courses are under consideration Heads of Stations and their training officers are notified directly from the College.

Applications for any course should be received by the Thomson Foundation (address below) three months before the starting date of the course.

Under certain circumstances sponsoring stations can apply for the payment of their candidate's fare to and from Britain to be made out of Technical Assistance Funds. In these cases the applications are channelled through local government Ministries to the British Embassy or High Commission and thence to the Ministry of Overseas Development in London.

Television College Syllabus
Production Training: Lectures, lecture/demonstrations and practical exercises are carried out on the following:
Television terminology.
Studio cameras (Vidicon and Image Orthicon).
Television sound.
Lighting.
Vision mixing.
Studio control room operation.
Master control room operation.
Programme breakdown procedures.
Graphics and basic design.
Announcing and continuity.
Discussion and interview techniques.
Scripting.
News presentation.
News magazine programmes.
Advertising magazines.
Light entertainment.
Drama.
Programme planning.
Programme budgeting.
Station administration.
Fire precautions.
First Aid.
Film Instruction Includes:
The basic theory of film.
Use of film in television.
Practical exercises in:
Shooting silent and sound 16 mm.
Editing.
Dubbing.
Telecine loading.
Basic elements of film processing.
Preparation of commercials and slides.
Film assembly.
During each course, every member of the Production stream conducts practical exercises of increasing difficulty and duration as programme director, film director and transmission controller.

Engineering Training: The engineering training syllabus is constantly being modified to meet the present-day needs of overseas stations. Following is the outline for a 1968 course:

Week 1: Assessment tests; personal interviews; revision lectures on basic electronics; block schematic of small television stations.

Week 2: 625/525 line scanning systems; basic studio lighting techniques; safety regulations (fire and first aid lectures).

Week 3: Photographic theory; basic filming and editing techniques using sound and silent film cameras; transistor theory.

Week 4: Transistor circuit theory; building practical transistor amplifiers; processing motion picture film; film equipment maintenance; 35 mm still camera, developing and printing; progress assessment test.

Week 5: Television camera tube theory – Image Orthicon, Vidicon, Plumbicon; modern microphones and sound balancing techniques; transmission control exercises; detailed use of oscilloscopes; visit to Scottish Television studios to see Master Control operations.

Week 6: Video amplifier techniques; the D.C. component of a television waveform; D.C. restorers; D.C. clamps; practical lighting exercises; C.C.U. vision control practice.

Week 7: Camera channels – Gamma and Aperture correction; telecine considerations when using positive and negative film; line-up of 3" I.O. and Vidicon camera channels; tube testing procedures using test card 52.

Week 8: Vision mixers and effects units: stabilising amplifiers; line up of $4\frac{1}{2}$" I.O. camera channels; tube testing and assessing using test cards and diascopes; investigating the grey scale and colour response of I.O. and Vidicon tubes; visit to BBC Glasgow studios; mid-term test.

Week 9: Oscilloscopes and vision test equipment; television monitors and intercarrier receivers; equipment performance tests using $\sin^2$ pulse and bar methods.

Week 10: Scan deflection systems and E.H.T. generation; synchronising pulse generators; fault-finding in video amplifiers and television monitors; visit to a nuclear power station.

Week 11: V.H.F. television transmitters; aerials and feeders; fault-finding on camera channels and stabilising amplifiers; television presentation and administration.

Week 12: U.H.F. transmitters, specifications for colour transmission; S.H.F. links; engineering duties on production course exercises; progress assessment test; introduction to wired television distribution by carrier systems; visit to Glasgow Corporation Educational Television studios.

Week 13: Introduction to videotape recording; demonstration of BBC methods of camera line-up; attachment to operational transmitter station.

Week 14: 2" and 1" videotape recorders; fault-finding on miscellaneous equipment; engineering duties on production exercises; evening attachments to a local broadcasting company's V.T.R. suite.

Week 15: Introduction to colour television. Fault-finding on miscellaneous vision equipment; engineering duties on production exercises; final test paper.

SELECTION OF TRAINEES

Applications for Thomson Foundation Fellowships are made by candidates on prescribed forms. These are processed in the first instance by the applicant's employers – whether television or Press – and a senior executive must certify that the applicant is worthy of overseas training and that he will be taken back into their employment on completion of training.

This is very important, because it is the policy of the Foundation to train only people who are actively engaged in the Press or television and who are returning to their own countries after training to apply their new skills.

The application forms are then sent to the Foundation, either direct by the newspapers or television organisations, or, if it is more convenient or in accordance with the policies of their countries, they may be forwarded through government channels. Where the overseas sponsors are also looking for help from U.K. Technical Assistance Funds, the applications are channelled through British Embassies overseas to the Ministry of Overseas Development in London.

Selection is made by a small panel which meets about three months before each course. Applications should be with the Foundation at least three months beforehand. Television courses normally begin on March 1st and September 1st of each year. Journalism courses begin in January, April and September.

Members of TV-7 putting on their newly presented Thomson Foundation ties.

TRAINING TV PERSONNEL

The Thomson Foundation Television College, at Kirkhill House, Newton Mearns, near Glasgow, provides further training in production and engineering for working television staff from overseas stations.

The training scheme includes free board and lodging at the College, out-of-pocket expenses and other miscellaneous costs incurred during the courses. The only cost not borne by the Foundation is the fare to and from the United Kingdom. Under certain circumstances aid with payment of passages can be obtained from British Technical Assistance funds, details of which are available from Embassies, High Commissions and British Council offices.

Most countries setting up their own television service find that the main problem is the provision of trained staff. Usually there is no ready source of even semi-skilled personnel, since for the most part there is no established film industry from which to draw people trained in visual communications. Practical training *in situ* is extremely difficult since equipment for the new stations is usually in the process of installation right up to the opening transmissions and, thereafter, the day to day pressure of programme output limits any kind of systematised training.

The Thomson Foundation Television College was designed to meet this need and to provide a centre at which overseas production staff and technicians could receive further specialised operational training.

The first course (TV.1) began in February, 1964, and ran for 12 weeks. It was followed after a very short break by course TV.2, which ran until the end of July, 1964. Twelve participants attended each of these two courses, which were to a certain degree regarded as "pilot" courses. Both courses were confined to men and women destined for, or already working in, television services. Eighteen nationalities were represented in the total of 24 members – 11 being Commonwealth countries.

There was no course from August 1964 until March 1, 1965. During this period an extensive building programme was carried out which included a new 2,000 sq. ft. studio with ancillary control gallery; rooms for editing and dubbing films; a film library; and a readjustment of the entire technical layout of the original Master Control area.

At the same time, a large accommodation block was built with 20 study/bedrooms, bathrooms, showers and utility rooms for laundry, etc.

After the end of Course TV.2 the College Board of Governors recommended to the Trustees of the Thomson Foundation that a small committee be appointed to advise them on the training syllabus. (Names of the Trustees, Board of Governors and Syllabus Committee are on pages 4-6). The Syllabus Committee meets regularly under the chairmanship of the Principal of the College, and a member of the committee visits Kirkhill House during the later stages of each course to interview the trainees individually so that the curriculum can be kept under constant review, to ensure that it meets the needs of the overseas stations from which the College draws its participants.

Course TV.3, which began on March 1, 1965, marked the beginning of several new features which have remained constant since then. These were:

a. The number of participants was increased from 12 to 20 for each course.

b. A television engineering stream was added to run concurrently with the production stream of training.

c. The duration of each course was increased from 12 to 16 weeks, with two courses scheduled for each year, starting always on March 1 and September 1.

d. The College became residential. (Members of TV.1 and TV.2 had been boarded out in Glasgow hotels).

Production Training

Courses TV.3 to TV.6 inclusive followed much the same pattern, with the production stream receiving training in general basic techniques.

Then there began, on March 1, 1967, the first specialist course (TV.7), for Television News Editors. Such was the success of this course that the subsequent demand for places made the Trustees decide that the second specialist course should again be devoted to television news. This was TV.10, which began on September 1, 1968, with the production stream again devoted to Television News Editors.

For these news courses, the College received invaluable assistance from the Press Association, who installed teleprinter feeds into the specially designed newsroom. This was also equipped with a Communications Receiver, several combinations of recording devices, and an ex-directory GPO telephone line over which a Scottish national daily provided a simulated news service. One of the news editors under training was attached to the newspaper each day to provide practice in selecting local news stories and telephoning through "copy".

Newsfilm, both national and international, was supplied by the two national television newsfilm services, UPITN and Visnews, by air from London each day. Bulletins prepared by the course from these, and local film provided by members of the course, were recorded and played back for comparison with BBC and ITN news bulletins.

This illustrates the effort made at the Television College to provide facilities and conditions comparable to the surroundings from which the course participants are drawn.

Television News was the first main subject for specialised study and two complete courses have been devoted to it. In addition, a four-week extension to Course TV.9 in July, 1968, was made for the study of television lighting and design. The participants were selected from both engineering and production trainees on the main course, and in the limited time available for study of such specialised subjects every effort was made to arouse the awareness of the members to the very great improvement that can be made in picture quality and composition with the use of even limited facilities and expertise.

Engineering Training

The main difference in terms of personnel between the engineering and production streams is perhaps the wide range of academic experience among the engineering participants. The need for further training in television engineering overseas is so great that it is difficult to insist on inflexible minimum qualifications.

The difference in background training creates an exacting task for our engineering lecturers, though with two permanent lecturers on the staff and an average engineering stream of six to eight trainees, a considerable amount of time can be given to individual problems.

The Foundation is very appreciative of the co-operation that the College receives in its engineering training from the BBC and Scottish Television in Glasgow, who readily agree to visits by our trainees to their technical areas; to the Independent Television Authority, who accept groups on short attachments to their transmitter at Blackhill; to Paisley College of Technology for occasional lectures in specialist subjects; and to the Glasgow Education Department Television Service for accepting groups to study the particular problems of wired relay.

In the summer of 1966, at the request of the Libyan Government, the Foundation accepted six young technicians from the Arts and Crafts School, Tripoli, for a special course in basic electronics, with a view to their becoming junior technical operators in the proposed Libyan television service. The average age of the group was 18 years.

The course was additional to the normal engineering courses. A

temporary lecturer was engaged to assist the existing staff, and the Libyan Government contributed a large proportion of the cost of the course, which lasted eight months. It ended in March, 1967. To the best of our knowledge four of the six were employed in the Libyan Radio Service on their return, and one on a closed circuit television system at Wheeler's Field airbase.

The Libyan Television Service was inaugurated at the end of 1968, and we hope to hear that all six of these young trainees are now being engaged in the service.

Aims of Training

The College has all the necessary operational facilities to give its students a concentrated course of training, uninterrupted by the daily demands of an operational station. The aim is to provide the opportunity to practise television production, technical studio operations, studio engineering, sound and mute filming, the essentials of programme planning and station administration in a professional atmosphere and under the guidance of experienced practitioners.

All production training given at the College depends on the members of the course acting in turn as members of a standard studio crew. This provides maximum all-round experience, with each individual working in turn as programme director, cameraman, presenter, scriptwriter, floor manager, vision mixer, and so on. In the smaller studios of the type found in most of the developing television services a full studio crew usually numbers about 12. The training must therefore be sufficiently individual to cover all the different job requirements.

The early part of a course is occupied by familiarising the members with the studio equipment and its operation. The group is then ready to prepare short programmes. Each person is given a subject on which to mount a five-minute programme exercise; the trainee researches the subject, writes the script, selects the visuals and, with the rest of the group as crew, directs the programme, which is recorded on videotape and played back for assessment.

Throughout the course, emphasis is on improving each member's skill in the planning, preparation, presentation and direction of programmes of increasingly higher standard that inform and entertain the viewer.

Members of the course are encouraged to watch the major documentary current affairs programmes transmitted by the BBC and ITV networks and to discuss the production techniques with the instructors.

The success of any television station depends to a large extent on good filming, and the college gives comprehensive training in shooting film, editing and dubbing, and the projection of trainees' own material. The objective is to demonstrate basic technical data and processes, and to get members to apply the principles in practice. It is not intended to turn out qualified film technicians, but to provide enough knowledge to enable programme directors and engineers to talk with qualified authority to the professional film man.

Attachments, other than day visits to STV and BBC in Glasgow and the ITA's transmitter at Blackhill, are not normally included in the syllabus for other than specialist courses. There have been occasions, however, when it was felt that, after a course at the College, a particularly talented individual would benefit from a week or two spent as an observer in the atmosphere of a working station. The ITV companies and the BBC co-operate readily with these requests.

At the end of a course each participant receives a certificate, and a confidential report is sent to the Head of his station – the sponsor – with a copy to the trainee. The confidential reports are written by each of the main lecturers with a summary by the Principal. The courses are not competitive in that there is no system of pass or fail, but in every field of human endeavour some individuals show more aptitude than others. The main thought in the minds of the College staff when assessing an individual's performance is that he or she is an employee – a professional who is in television as a livelihood, and short of gross incompetence or misdemeanour on a course then the final report should not in any way jeopardise the individual's job.

This attitude places a very proper onus upon the employer or sponsor to see that the right type of individual is selected for training. Only a very small proportion of the College intake consists of people with no previous television broadcasting experience, and the time has now come when local Training Officers should know their staff well enough to bear a large part of the responsibility for the potential performance of their candidates while undergoing further training.

One other important responsibility of the sponsor is to ensure that his candidate is fully aware of the reason why he has been selected for a course. There is a tendency for trainees to assume that promotion will automatically follow completion of a course. The College impresses upon participants that they are being provided with a training course which, if they take full advantage of it, will improve their performance in whatever role they filled before they left home. They are told that only by practical demonstration of their improved ability can they then expect advancement. But it would help to prevent much disappointment among staff on their return home if this was made clear to them before they left to attend a course.

Once a trainee has returned home, the Foundation makes considerable effort to keep in contact. Various publications that are mailed regularly include *Educational Television International* (formerly *CETO News*), the journal of the Scottish Educational Film Association, articles of interest from the trade press, the Strand Electric Company's booklet on Lighting for Television, and the Foundation's own journalist trainees' paper, *Scope*.

Every two years a questionnaire is sent out to every former trainee asking for word of their present job, whether they are receiving the periodicals that are mailed to them, and other information which helps the College to assess the value of the course in the light of the subsequent career of the trainee. There was a response of just over 50 per cent to the last questionnaire, sent out in September, 1968.

Cost of Training

The capital cost of setting up the College with its studios, technical areas, lecture rooms and accommodation has been about £135,000.

The per capita cost of putting one trainee through a 16-week course – which includes a final week in London – is now £1,250.

This finance is drawn from the original endowment of the Thomson Foundation. The figures would be considerably larger were it not for the great co-operation that the Foundation receives in its training projects from many quarters. Equipment and services of considerable value have been donated or loaned by The Marconi Company Limited, Chappell Music Publishing Company, Agfa-Gaevert, Independent Television News, Mole-Richardson, Newman and Guardia Limited, Robert Rigby Limited and Scottish Television Limited, and other firms.

UPITN and Visnews regularly provide their syndicated film services, and the BBC and ITV companies are ready sources of expertise.

The Thomson Foundation's purpose stated in the Trust Deed is "the advancement of knowledge and spiritual enlightenment of all peoples, enabling them to achieve closer understanding and to play an informed and responsible role in the affairs of their nation and the world." To this end, the Foundation's activities are primarily concerned with education in emergent countries – particularly through the development of modern techniques of mass communication. The aim at the Television College is to provide courses in the working of television engineering and production and to give staff from overseas television stations, who are normally too busy with their everyday problems, a chance to improve their techniques by practice and observation in surroundings that are comfortable but not lavish, and with equipment that is effective but not beyond the means of the average television service.

The Television Syllabus Advisory Committee

On December 15, 1964, Mr. H. V. Sims, head of the Engineering Maintenance Section, BBC Engineering Training Department, joined a special committee set up by the Board of Trustees of the Thomson Foundation to advise on the syllabus for courses at the Television College.

He had further meetings with the committee, inspected facilities at the Television College, and in January, 1965, submitted a lengthy report containing his recommendations for both the syllabus of training, and for the special equipment needed for training in television.

The expert knowledge Mr. Sims was able to bring to the discussions played no small part in enabling the college to start its extended training courses knowing it was properly equipped to deal with the many problems it would undoubtedly face.

But Mr. Sims' advice and help did not end there. He has visited Kirkhill during every course, and as an independent expert has investigated the progress of the engineering students, and the success – or otherwise – of the training methods being used at Kirkhill.

Typical of his visits to Kirkhill was the one made in June, 1968, while course TV.9 was in progress. On the first day of his visit he had discussions with the Principal, members of the staff, and some students on the syllabus of lectures and practical work, and on the progress and application of the students.

On the following day he interviewed four students – two from Ghana, one from Ethiopia, and one from the Philippines. In his report Mr. Sims stated: "I informed each student of the purpose of the interview and examined his course notes, checking occasionally by means of discussion whether salient points had been appreciated and understood. I asked many questions concerning experience and background; previous fundamental and practical training; nature of work anticipated on return to station; relevance of the course material to past and future work; progress made on the course; particular difficulties (e.g., use of mathematics, or unfamiliar symbols); any possible lack of comprehension due to language, accent, or use of colloquialisms; note-taking; exercises and tutorials; practical work in the form of projects, maintenance and operations; co-operation with production students during common working periods; syllabus and timetables; length of the course; general conditions of study, relaxation and accommodation.

"I encouraged the students to make any suggestions they felt might benefit future courses and to speak without fear or favour of their training and life at Kirkhill House."

The purpose of these visits from a BBC expert was to ensure that the Television College was giving the best possible training, and that its standards were maintained at the highest possible level. Mr. Sims made firm proposals for improving the methods of training – greater use of prepared slides or transparencies on an overhead projector, for instance, instead of blackboard drawings – and discussed the general wish of the students that the course be made longer than 16 weeks. If that were not possible, then the syllabus should remain unaltered.

"The course was obviously a most successful one," was his final comment.

**The members of the syllabus advisory committee for the Thomson Foundation Television College are Messrs. D. O'D. McClory, H. V. Sims, and T. Singleton.

Television College Staff

The principal of the Thomson Foundation Television College has a permanent staff of instructors, consisting of two senior men – one in charge of television production courses and one in charge of television engineering training – each being assisted by a qualified engineer, one of whom is responsible for instructing in technical operations, while the other is responsible for the engineering group of trainees.

A qualified graphics artist looks after the visual aids department, and there are two laboratory technicians who work on first-line equipment maintenance, one on film and the other on electronic equipment.

Although the permanent teaching staff has had a wide range of practical experience in television production and engineering, both in Britain and overseas, nevertheless it is necessary from time to time to call in specialists to talk about their own fields of operation. The Foundation has received extremely welcome assistance from the BBC and ITV, and experts from both are regular guest speakers. Also, the trainees are readily accepted for occasional attachments to commercial stations and the BBC. Also, there are many educational television systems operating in Glasgow, to provide sources of expertise and technical facilities for the Kirkhill courses.

During the period covered by this report, the Principal at the Television College has been Mr. Guy Bloomer. His resignation, effective in January, 1969, will end more than four years association with the Foundation, during which time he has played a major part in building the Television College to its present eminent position as one of the best television training colleges in the world.

Mr. Bloomer, now with the film production division of the Rank Organisation, was appointed principal of the Television College in October, 1964, when the college was being rebuilt and enlarged after its pilot courses. Mr. Bloomer was thus in charge of the training of 158 of the 182 men and women from developing countries who took part in the ten courses held at the College up to the end of 1968.

Replacing Mr. Bloomer is Mr. William Meikle, who served with the BBC in both sound radio and television from 1935 to 1968 and his last appointment was that of External Services Producer.

Another member of the Television College staff during the past three years who has since left was the Senior Lecturer in Engineering, Mr. M. W. (Tim) Heffernan, who has joined the Mass Media Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, as chief engineer.

Replacing Mr. Heffernan as Senior Lecturer in Engineering is Mr. William Kirkwood, who was a lecturer under Mr. Heffernan until the latter's resignation. Mr. Kirkwood joined the Foundation in 1966 from the BBC in Glasgow, where he worked on the servicing of electronic sound and television equipment. At the Television College, he has specialised in training in television lighting, in addition to engineering lecturing.

Other members of the staff are:

Mr. Humphrey Barron, senior production lecturer, on secondment to the Thomson Foundation from the Further Education Department of the BBC, where he was a television producer. Previously he was producer of current affairs, news and agricultural features with the BBC in Northern Ireland. A graduate in biology of Queens University, Belfast, he lectured at the University for five years before joining the BBC. He conducted a three-month training course in television for All India Radio while with the BBC, and since joining the Thomson Foundation staff in 1967 has spent four months training in Pakistan.

Mr. James McIntyre, production lecturer, has been with the Thomson Foundation since 1964. He spent two years with the Royal Air Force servicing radar equipment, then three years in the design and development of electronic instruments for a large firm of mechanical engineers in Glasgow, before joining the Thomson Foundation. At Kirkhill he specialises in the technical facilities used by the production stream of trainees. He has also conducted local television training for the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation and the Ethiopian Television Service.

Mr. Ritchie Pearson, Lecturer in Engineering joined the staff of the Foundation in February 1967 from the BBC. He had been with the BBC since finishing his National Service in the R.A.F. He specialises in transmitters.

Miss Sheila MacDonald is in charge of teaching graphic design at the Television College. She holds a diploma of art from the Glasgow School of Art and has been with the Foundation since 1967.

Guest Lecturers at the Television College. Guest lecturers, who have contributed greatly to the success of the television training courses since 1964, were:

Organisation	Lecturer	Subject
British Council, Glasgow	A. G. Hamer	Introduction to Glasgow
	D. Chislett	
	D. Waterhouse	
BBC Scotland	A. Stewart	The BBC
	R. MacLean	Organisation of magazine programmes
	J. Kemp	Local TV news services
	A. Henderson	Picture quality control
	S. Powe	VTR equipment
	J. McQuillan	Lighting for television
	J. Morrans	Sync pulse generators
	J. Laurie	Graphic design in television
	B. Meikle	The U.S.A.
		BBC external services
	G. Ferguson	Lighting
	I. Dunn	Sound in television
	D. Miller	OB broadcasting base
BBC TV Enterprises	G. del Strother	Supply and selection of recorded programmes from Britain
Scottish Television	D. Johnstone	Magazine programmes
		News and current affairs
		Outside broadcasts
		Setting up a news dept.
		Special adviser to News course
	L. Hood	TV light entertainment
	David Reynolds	Presentation techniques
		Transmission control
		TV networking in UK
	Noel Stevenson	The impact of TV
	Peter Alexander	Simple TV design
	Walter Hayward	Advertising in TV
	Pharic MacLaren	TV Drama Production
	Jim Bulloch	TV sound and sound equipment
	Jim Fyfe	Lighting for TV
	D. Duncan	TV design
	F. Ford	TV camera work
	Ian Yates	Presentation
	Bill Carson	Makeup for TV
	S. McPhail	VTR principles and practice
	J. Potts	Vision link principles
	A. Macarthur	Design in TV
	Phil Johnson	Commercial slide production
	R. J. Potts	Vision links
	Campbell Lennie	TV scriptwriting
	Lewis Hynd	Programme budgeting
	Arthur Montford	Sports reporting on TV
	George Reid	TV news
	Roderick MacLeod	The TV press officer's work

Organisation	Lecturer	Subject
I.T.A.	Peter Firth	Transmitter operations
	A. Graham	Control of TV advertising in Great Britain
	John Lindsey	The Independent Television Authority
	Alan James	TV Transmitter stations
	Blair Scott	The I.T.A.
	A. Skinner	Combining units and diplexors
	D. Lyford	TV translators
	K. Peace	Klystrons and diode modulation
O.V.A.C.	Dan Harvey	Visual aids for TV
C.E.T.O.	Tom Singleton	Educational TV
		The facilities of C.E.T.O.
	Laurie Lawler	The works of C.E.T.O.
I.T.N.	Sir Geoffrey Cox	Theory and practice of the TV interview
	Patrick Ridett	The international newsfilm agency and its services
	David Nicholas	Techniques of TV interviewers
	Hugh Whitcomb	Compiling news bulletins
	Andrew Gardner	A day in the life of a newscaster
U.P.I.T.N.	Norman Dickson	The newly formed news service
Glasgow Corpn. ETV Service	H. Wylie	Educational TV in the USA
	H. Schmiel	Carrier distribution of wired TV
The Scotsman	J. Wallace	Stills photography
T.T. (I)	Cedric Williams	Film in TV
	John Cordeaux	Sound in radio and TV
		Announcing techniques
		Interviewing
		Sound equipment
	Abdul Khanu	ATV engineer among computers
		Computer techniques
Glasgow University	Roderick MacLean	Closed circuit educational TV
Grampian TV	Alex Mair	Station management and administration
Granada (London)	P. Crookshank	Supply and selection of recorded TV programmes from Britain
Western Area Fire Brigade		Fire fighting and fire prevention
St. Andrews Ambulance Association		First aid – with particular reference to electric shocks
Channel TV	Brian Turner	Transmission control exercises
		Small station operations

Organisation	Lecturer	Subject
Paisley Technical College	A. Mackenzie	Transistors – switching currents
	B. Henderson	Electricity and Magnetism
		Hysteresis experiment
	J. Evans	Series of lectures
Lloyd Williams Associates	Lloyd Williams	Planning an outside Broadcast
		Advertising magazine programmes
Rediffusion TV	Jean Kemp-Welch	Drama Productions
	David Boisseau	Drama Productions
Television Mail	Rod Allen	International commercials
		Production developments in filmed commercials
Rediffusion	E. G. Derrington	The organised performer and overseas programme sales
	Henry Federer	Design
T.T. (1)	Ian McCulloch	Good public relations
Thomson Foundation Editorial Study Centre	Tony Crook	News exercises
	Don Rowlands	Press and public
	Pat Ward	Script writing
Visnews	J. McConville	Newsfilm/camera work
	J. Hartley	The Visnews service
Tektronix	W. Ness	Oscilloscopes
Mole Richardson	J. Price	Luminaires (demonstration)
Newman & Guardia	Stanley Fitch	Film processing
Autocue	H. Garrett	Autocue equipment (demonstration)
Pye T.V.T.	Derek Enderby	Cameras (demonstration)
	K. Harris	Theory and practice of television interviewing
	Ian Yates	Planning an advertising magazine

The specially equipped News Room at Kirkhill House.

Training TV News Editors

For the first three years of the Thomson Foundation Television College, the training given in television production was of a general nature and covered the basic grammar of television studio and film techniques.

By the end of each course a trainee would have handled cameras, sound and vision switching equipment; would have researched, scripted and presented and directed programmes of a straight-forward type – interviews, discussions, magazine programmes – that are the backbone of any TV service.

Late in 1965, the Trustees of the Thomson Foundation, on the advice of the College Board of Governors, decided that a degree of further specialisation was necessary and that the greatest need lay in the field of TV news. As a result, on March 1, 1967, fourteen TV news editors from Barbados, Brazil, Cyprus, Ghana, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Nigeria, Trinidad, Turkey and Zambia, gathered at the college for a 16-week course.

It had been decided that one of the greatest needs for editors working in TV newsrooms was to have the opportunity to become familiar with the handling of the equipment necessary for mounting a TV news bulletin. Many of the editors had had several years of TV news work, but initially they had gone direct from a newspaper and had never had time to get first-hand experience of the possibilities and limitations of TV technical facilities. For this reason a great deal of time was spent in shooting and editing film so that, on return to their home stations, the editors would be better equipped to talk with authority to their news film cameramen.

In addition to the normal technical facilities, a news room was set up specially for the course, containing teleprinter services kindly provided by the Press Association, a short wave radio communication receiver, Post Office telephones, recording devices, and the usual newsroom essentials such as typewriters, etc.

During the early weeks of the course, each man was made familiar, through taking a turn at all the essential jobs, with the film and studio facilities.

Lecture-room exercises in sub-editing taught the course the process of putting words and pictures together.

By the end of the fourth week, short news bulletins were being produced, recorded on videotape, and played back for assessment by the instructors and the group.

By the sixth week, the group was producing a daily bulletin and as the course progressed so the bulletin increased in complexity.

The average bulletin eventually contained local news items covered by stills and 16 mm film, shot by members of the course; international and home news service provided by a Glasgow evening newspaper, and professionally shot news film supplied by Independent Television News (now UPITN) and Visnews, which provided the latest national and international film stories by air daily from London. Both these organisations syndicate TV news film on a world-wide coverage, and the editors under training at the college all received film regularly from either Visnews or UPITN at their home stations.

In addition to the large amount of practical work during the course, discussions were held with a number of specialists who visited the college to talk about their work. These included the managing editor and a cameraman from Visnews; the managing director of Newman and Guardia (manufacturers of the Lawley film processing machines), the sports editor of Scottish Television and its public relations manager; and from UPITN a news editor, one of its top newscasters, and the sales director.

With the course just over half way, the editors spent two weeks away from the College on attachment to operational newsrooms of both the BBC and ITV. In several cases they were absorbed into the news unit for the period of their visit, and were thus able to work in the atmosphere of a newsroom under constant daily pressure. During the final weeks of the course the practical exercises contained many examples of practices that had first been witnessed while the editors were on attachment.

There were, of course, problems in conducting a news course catering for editors of so many different nationalities. It was not reasonable, for instance, to expect a man from Turkey or Brazil to do accurate sub-editing in English, but careful allocation of work duties helped to circumvent these difficulties. There was also a difference of opinion on the length of a news item, or the overall length of a news bulletin – differences that arose from individual station policy in their own countries.

But it was emphasised that, whether a news item was short or long, accuracy of the item was of paramount importance. Accuracy, together with method of presentation and effective use of technical facilities, were therefore the main points stressed throughout the course.

The months following the end of the course brought encouraging evidence of its success. Innovations and changes in methods of news production were made after the editors returned home. The two editors who came from the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation were given the responsibility of directing the evening bulletin – the first time that news staff were given this duty. The assistant head of news of the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation adopted features in the layout of a new newsroom as a result of experience at the College. The current affairs producer with Trinidad and Tobago Television Ltd. started new programme formats based on ideas tried out initially at Kirkhill.

The enthusiastic response from the members of this course led to the Thomson Foundation arranging a second course for television news editors, starting on September 1, 1968. The course was conducted on much the same lines as the first one, but with greater concentration on presenting news in depth. More time was also spent on the methods of research and the presentation of items for news magazines and documentaries.

The Editorial Study Centre co-operated in planning and staffing both news courses. Mr. A. R. Crook and Mr. R. C. K. Hollowood acted as lecturers at Kirkhill for part of the time.

Vacation Activities

As a general rule, there is no course for trainees from developing countries at the Television College during January and February, nor from mid-June to the end of August. During these periods the accommodation, lecture rooms and technical facilities at Kirkhill House are available for use by outside organisations.

Jordanhill College of Education, acting as agent for other educational establishments in Scotland, has held nine residential courses during these periods. The following is an extract from an article in Educational TV International, written by Mr. David Butts, Principal Lecturer in Television at Jordanhill:

"Our college is lucky in being able to make occasional use of the excellent training facilities at the Thomson Foundation College, near Glasgow. Twice a year, we run practical workshop courses on 'Television in Education' for teachers, college lecturers, LEA administrators and HM inspectors. In a week, we can do little more than stimulate enthusiasm, start discussion and teach the outline grammar of television production; but these courses are attended by busy men and women who would find it difficult to spare more than a week away from their own jobs. In the summer, we also run a week's course on educational film-making. By working more or less round the clock (the difficulty is to get people to go to bed) each 'film crew' manages to produce a five-minute film, complete with commentary and effects. If these courses have been judged successful, much of the credit must go to the residential environment of the Television College and to the unstinting co-operation of the Thomson Foundation staff."

In addition, the National Council for the Training of Journalists held a one-week course, in February, 1968.

Independent Television News held one of their quarterly meetings of regional news editors at the College in 1967.

Scottish Television held a one-day seminar for drama scriptwriters in January, 1968.

TRAINING OVERSEAS JOURNALISTS

In the first five years of its life, the Editorial Study Centre in Cardiff has given courses to nearly 200 journalists from 57 different countries. The course aims at providing, without political, ideological or financial "strings", aid to men and women working in developing countries who are trying to raise professional standards. It gives them a chance for three months to stand back from their daily routine to compare their work with that of their counterparts in other countries and to re-examine all they do.

The centre's main message is: Ask yourself "Why do we do it this way?" If the only answer is "Because that's the way we have always done it", then it is surely time to change.

The basic syllabus, which is often varied to take in courses for groups of specialists, looks partly at basic issues, but concentrates mainly on techniques. It seeks to stimulate those who, often with no serious rival in their city or country, tend to feel that just because their paper is the best available it cannot be improved. It tries to teach some of the tricks of the trade which otherwise a good journalist might take years to acquire by trial and error.

The staff in Cardiff try to suggest new ideas, rather than to lay down rigid principles. They feel that their greatest contribution is to help to make newspapers more interesting and more viable, free yet responsible, so that they may play a full part in strengthening and reflecting the communities they represent.

At the end of the first five years questionnaires were sent to all Cardiff "graduates". Replies revealed that since their return home most had been promoted, often to posts as editor, news editor, chief sub-editor, or heads of sections. And most claimed that in small or large ways they had been able to give their papers what one called "the Cardiff touch".

Over the five years the main aim has been the same – to talk about problems, to organise a scheme of training to give practical help without paternalism or patronage. Even in this short time the pattern of journalism training in the third world has developed. The needs of "students" coming to Britain has changed, and the staff have improved their methods in the light of experience. Much of this evolution has been gradual, but it falls into four main stages:

Stage One began in September 1963 with the arrival in Cardiff of eleven men and one woman, from Africa and Asia, from the Arab world and the Caribbean. They were only a handful of the hundreds of journalists from overseas who over the years have sought an attachment to British newspapers, so that they could see how others worked, learn from their methods, and go home with the qualification that they could claim to have worked in Britain.

The intention was that, after a period of orientation and lectures, the pilot group should spend most of their 12 weeks in Cardiff attached to the staffs of the *Western Mail* and *South Wales Echo*, the efficient morning and evening papers published under ideal conditions in Thomson House. In fact, it soon became clear that this was not enough. Like newcomers everywhere, they had no local knowledge, and could not go out of the office to chase news stories, or even work on someone else's raw copy, without careful supervision. For those normally working on English-language papers the problems were less, but for those who spoke good idiomatic English without being used to writing it, a sense of remoteness crept in.

Executives of the two papers gave their guests a warm welcome, but had to carry on with their task of producing seven or eight editions daily. The visitors spent a lot of time, and learned something, by looking over shoulders. But there was rarely enough time to ask "Why?" The students did not get in the way – as some had feared – but only because they realised how busy their hosts were.

By the end of the pilot course it was obvious that while attachments had been useful and had not dislocated the office seriously, (indeed the home staffs enjoyed the novelty) they could not run smoothly year in year out.
Stage Two began with the second course. A director of studies and a deputy were appointed, and a set programme of nine weeks of lectures, discussions and exercises was laid out, with a final three weeks of attachments. This worked much better; about half the main sessions were lectures given by guest speakers, mostly the very executives from the two papers who before had not had time to explain what they were doing. One afternoon each week was devoted to outside experts on politics, trade unions, economic and social issues to give students a broader knowledge of modern life in Britain.

On the early courses the range of students' experience and professional backgrounds was very wide. Young reporters and senior editors, radio and television newsmen, information officers and magazine specialists exchanged ideas and theories. While they gained an all-round picture of the whole field of communication, inevitably there were topics in the syllabus with only limited appeal.

The pattern began to change again, in the light of students' recommendations and desires. The Editorial Study Centre moved out of Thomson House into its own compact lecture room and library next door. The novel triangular main room not only gave the place its own character – it encouraged questions and discussion and made it harder for a speaker to lecture the group dogmatically and remotely.
Stage Three: By now more contact was being made with an ever-growing number of training institutes in the home countries. Staff members visiting Asia and Africa and taking part in international conferences found many local experts insisting that the indiscriminate training of journalists away from their own countries could be wasteful, irrelevant – and occasionally even harmful.

As competing aid programmes were launched, in some countries potential students were embarrassed by the number of opportunities available to them to study at universities in the United States, Russia, Europe and elsewhere. Some editors complained that a young reporter with only a smattering of his craft returned with a diploma in mass communications, but was still unable to write a simple news story.

Significantly, the "students" themselves knew what they wanted. At every end-of-course discussion in Cardiff where utter frankness is asked for, the verdict was the same: Keep the courses as practical as possible, show us new ideas and techniques, and let us try them out.

So, extra lecturing staff were taken on, guest lecturers became rarer and rarer and more and more exercises were devised to test students' ability to cope with typical newspaper situations under conditions of pressure.
Stage Four saw the seeds of these policies come into bloom. Courses now were streamed much more carefully into the more experienced and the less. Minimum requirements were raised and whenever possible a young applicant was referred to training centres in his own country or continent before being considered for Cardiff. There must always be exceptions to these rules in certain areas where there are as yet no other facilities. But an experienced group of say ten professionals can usually carry two less experienced, but keen, people who have been handicapped by lack of opportunity.

Streaming led to a much higher average level of ability and position. Most "students" who come to Cardiff now have at least one foot on the promotion ladder; many are already well up it. The fruits of this policy are obvious; a senior man finds it much easier to initiate changes and improvements in his paper when he

goes home. He is more receptive to new techniques, as he is already master of his craft within his own sphere. He gets more benefit from comparing his own paper with those of his course colleagues, and with studying the British press closely. He is better able to benefit from travel and less liable to the "culture shock" which may so damage a young man's sense of values as to leave him restless and unsettled on return home.

The Cardiff syllabus has been strengthened to meet this challenge. A new lecture room, library and offices were opened in 1968, with a wide range of audio-visual equipment and what is claimed to be Britain's best collection of contemporary books on press issues. The Foundation's first training film "The Art of the Interview" was completed – part of the continuing process of assistance to training institutes and centres overseas. Copies were sent to various countries; so were supplies of "The News Machine" a first edition of a bound collection of lecture notes.

In this year the lecturing staff was increased to four, with two secretaries, to cope with the work of organising three twelve-week courses and one three-week seminar each year, the constant updating of lecture and exercise material, and the ever-growing contact with other countries, organisations and individuals.

Organising and taking part in overseas seminars gave the staff, and lecturers specially recruited for the venture, invaluable insight into the difference between abstract talk about the role of the press and the realities of often quite desperate struggles to keep newspapers going against great odds.

Of the hundreds of newspapers the Foundation staff have visited in their first five years' operations, some are superbly equipped; others are unbelievably crude. Some publishers in emerging countries can afford the most modern equipment. Others are producing hand-written small sheets on presses almost a century old, yet struggling always to raise standards.

The staff has never thought it their function to urge professional journalists to risk liberty, livelihood and even life by making their newspapers more outspoken in the face of oppression. How far a journalist dares to speak and print the truth is a matter for each man's own conscience; in Cardiff many reveal in confidence how hard it is to resist pressures from the law, from politicians and from commercial sources, how hard it is to reconcile their instinct for free speech with their knowledge of their own new country's need for stability and solidarity.

Some of Cardiff's "graduates" are now in exile from their own lands, some now find it impossible to remain practising journalists, others have had their offices and homes the subject of violence. Many more struggle on, trying to uphold high standards against every kind of attack, and working for the day when freer speech may be allowed. We in Cardiff, whose newspaper careers have been comparatively free of such violent pressures, feel humble when enjoying the trust and friendship of such men of integrity, and privileged to be able to help them a little in their task.

Cardiff as a Training Centre

Before the first group of Thomson Foundation journalism scholars arrived in Britain in 1963, an important decision had to be made. Where were they to be trained?

The students were coming from developing countries, and mostly from newspapers with small circulations, by British standards. Was Fleet Street the right place for a school of journalism? Could the students learn much of value from newspapers with multi-million circulations, when the problems of their own papers were so vastly different?

The Thomson Foundation set up an advisory committee to make preliminary recommendations. It decided, first, that London was no place in which to teach overseas journalists.

So the party of 12 pioneer students, from Africa, India, the Caribbean and the Middle East, went to Cardiff. For there Lord (then Roy) Thomson had two thriving daily papers being produced in a modern office.

Also, Cardiff is a cosmopolitan university city, capital of Wales, renowned for its hospitality to strangers, with a milder climate than most of the rest of Britain, and less than 2½ hours by train from London.

A programme of lectures was arranged. The group listened to editors, news editors, chief sub-editors, leader writers, features editors and sports editors, talking about the way they worked and answering questions. But the major part of the course consisted of attachment to the two newspapers produced at Thomson House, Cardiff.

The course had only a limited success. Thomson House was producing 150,000 evening papers in six editions, and 100,000 morning papers in eight editions daily. The staff just did not have the time to make explanations – and for a student it was not enough to see something done; he also had to understand why.

From that pilot course, certain lessons became obvious. A proper centre must be set up, working still in close liaison with the newspapers, but with its own staff and syllabus. Mr. D. G. H. Rowlands, Editor of the *Western Mail*, was asked to take over as its director.

By the end of 1968, the Director of the Editorial Study Centre had three staff lecturers, two secretaries, filing cabinets full of records, lecture notes, visual aid material, press cuttings, and newspapers from all over the world. The Editorial Study Centre had made one training film, "The Art of the Interview", and had nearly completed a second.

The students live at International House, Penarth, overlooking the sea about five miles from Cardiff. It is a pleasant, modern hostel, occupied the year round with doctors, teachers, engineers and university students from many countries.

From Penarth, the students commute daily by bus to Cardiff, where the study centre, located on a busy cross-roads right in the centre of the city, is far removed from a remote university atmosphere.

The courses follow a general pattern, but no two courses are exactly the same, as adaptations are made to suit the particular needs of each group. But the basic instruction is the same in each case – lectures, demonstrations, analysis and discussion, practical exercises and tests, all designed to cover the many aspects of gathering news and features, writing them, subbing them, writing headlines and making-up pages; learning how to handle readers' letters, and illustrations; and how to cover sports, or politics, or Courts, or agriculture. They look at the editor's role – and the manager's, the circulation manager's and the advertising manager's – and get some insight into the exciting new printing and production methods sweeping the newspaper industry.

Cardiff provides experts from Thomson House, next door to the Study Centre, as guest speakers on editorial, management, circulation and advertising subjects; and towards the end of each course students are attached for a few days to various departments of the *Western Mail* and *Echo*. But the centre is close enough to London for occasional guest speakers to visit Cardiff to talk about specialised journalistic subjects – Sunday newspaper production, the Press Council, typography, investigative reporting, the Parliamentary Press Gallery, Reuters; etc.

But although the training centre is at Cardiff, care is taken that those visiting Britain for the first time do get a balanced picture of what life is like in the whole country. Besides a detailed study of the British Press – which at least gives them a picture of the events regarded as newsworthy in Britain – the students are given a four-day break about the middle of the course, during which time they can go to any part of the country they like – the only condition being that they write an article on their return on some aspect of their visit. Those articles are later published in the course newspaper *Scope*.

Also, at the end of the course, the students are taken to London for about a week, during which time they are taken to places of interest they might not be able to visit as individuals – a tour of Parliament, for example, or a

visit to Reuters, the London docks, the Stock Exchange, a national newspaper, the BBC television studios, or the Smithfield meat market.

Then a farewell party is held at Thomson House, London, on the last night, and diplomas are presented to the members of the course.

The Cardiff Editorial Study Centre seems oddly quiet for a few weeks. Then, one Friday afternoon twelve strangers arrive for the new course. It is surprising how quickly they become converted from strangers into friends.

The CPU Courses

The Commonwealth Press Union in 1960 established a scheme of educational travel fellowships within the British Commonwealth to enable young newspapermen to obtain first-hand knowledge and experience of conditions of life and methods of journalism in some part of the Commonwealth other than the country in which they normally live and work.

From the beginning of the Thomson Foundation, the Commonwealth Press Union had offered its advice and assistance in establishing the Editorial Study Centre in Cardiff, and the opportunity came in 1965 to repay the CPU for its co-operation.

In that year a Commonwealth Arts Festival was held in Britain. Cardiff was one of the centres, and the Director of the Editorial Study Centre suggested that the CPU fellowship holders of 1965 spend two weeks at a seminar during the festival.

The Foundation conducted the seminar, from September 13 to 24, 1965. Ten journalists from eight countries took part.

Each of the CPU Fellows submitted a report, prior to returning to their own countries, on their six months' visit to Britain. Among their comments were: "Cardiff: Useful and interesting"; "Cardiff seminar: Excellent. Best part of the whole programme"; "Cardiff: Best part of the course, most enjoyable and valuable, a must for next year"; "The seminar on journalism provided by the Thomson Foundation was most rewarding. In a space of ten days, the journalists were able to discuss almost all aspects of newspaper work. I would have wished to have a longer seminar, say three weeks, during which time a more thorough discussion of the problems confronting newspapers could be discussed."

The favourable reaction to the seminar by the first group of CPU Fellows made it inevitable that it would be repeated and extended to three weeks. In 1966, it was held from September 3 to 16, in 1967 from August 14 to September 2, and in 1968 from July 15 to August 2.

During the time they are in Cardiff, the Fellows have what is, in effect, a course in advanced journalism. Subjects covered, both in formal lectures by the staff and in group discussion, include news evaluation, news writing, feature writing, investigation journalism, newspaper design, the editor's responsibilities, and Press Councils.

Sports Editors

The year 1966 will long be remembered as an outstanding one for sport in Britain. The crowded fixture lists in many fields were reflected in the course held at the Editorial Study Centre in the summer of that year.

For course J.9 was the first training course organised in Britain specifically for overseas journalists specialising in writing about sport.

The programme, adapted from the regular advanced journalism syllabus, covered all aspects of sport and sports reporting. It ranged from extending the participants' all-round knowledge of major and minor sports, and of the techniques involved in covering them, to the evaluation and production of special issues for sports events.

The advance planning was in the hands of J. Cardownie, Senior Lecturer at the Editorial Study Centre, and met with a tremendously warm response from sports organisers and writers throughout Britain, despite their very heavy commitments.

The basic professional and production subjects – story construction, sub-editing, headline-writing, interviewing, etc. – were included in the syllabus, but most of the programme had a heavy sports accent. Much of the work was done outside the lecture room, as many visits were paid to sporting fixtures of all kinds.
Though some of the sports were new to some members of the course, the visits were combined with exercises, and so the course was taught, for the first time, how to report cricket matches or athletic events.

It was a very crowded three months, but those taking part in the course agreed on its great value, in developing their all-round ability as journalists, sharpening their skill as sports specialists, and giving them ideas on how to improve sporting and physical recreation facilities in their own countries.

Agricultural Journalism

The course held at the Editorial Study Centre, Cardiff, in the summer of 1968 was for journalists specialising in agriculture, and the allied subjects of food and health. It was held from April 29 to July 18, 1968.

The course, for two women and ten men, from ten countries, was organised by staff lecturer L. W. Riley, whose previous experience in journalism included several years of agricultural journalism, and the assistant editorship of an agricultural weekly published in Fleet Street. His initial problem was to plan a syllabus which took into account the varied experience of those taking part – some were already engaged in agricultural journalism, while others were general reporters.
It was therefore decided to show the course the kinds of stories and features that could be written on agricultural subjects, and also give them some basic understanding of agricultural subjects that had some relevance to their own countries.

Visits were made to farms, research stations, agricultural shows, and agricultural machinery and equipment firms; films on farming subjects were widely used; guest speakers from many firms and organisations concerned with agriculture or health in Britain were asked to assist; and a large collection was made of books, brochures, and pamphlets dealing with agricultural subjects in many countries.

The course was a very busy one for the participants, for the basic syllabus of journalism training was still covered – news and feature writing, sub-editing, make-up, etc. – but exercises were given an agricultural bias.

A typical approach was that given to milk production. On Monday, May 6, the Welsh Regional Manager of the British Milk Marketing Board, Mr. David John, talked to the course on marketing aspects of milk production. On the following day, Mr. Roland Brooks, agricultural correspondent of the *Western Mail*, Cardiff, talked about national aspects of dairy farming in Britain.

Documentary films of dairy farm operations and specialised feeding techniques were shown to the course on the morning of Wednesday, May 8, after which the regional representatives of Silcocks Ltd., a big agricultural feedstuffs firm, Messrs D. H. Jones and W. H. Crossman, accompanied the course in a coach to two dairy farms in South Wales.

The course talked to the farmers, discussed their production methods, obtained detailed figures on costs, and had modern milking and sterilising equipment demonstrated.

The articles written by each member of the course on the farm operations were discussed in tutorials, and the best article kept for publication in the course's issue of *Scope*.

A similar approach was followed with other aspects of agricultural journalism. Films or slides, accompanied by explanatory lectures, either by staff or guest lecturers, preceded visits to outside organisations or farms, so that the course would have a good understanding of what they were going to see – and write about.

Highlights of these visits were those made to Hereford, as guests of the

Hereford Breed Society, to see Hereford beef cattle; to the headquarters of Wright Rain Ltd., near Salisbury, to see irrigation equipment in operation; to the Bath and West Agricultural Show; to see intensive turkey and chicken production by Sun Valley Poultry Ltd., Hereford; and as a climax to the course, a two-day visit to the Royal Show at Kenilworth and the nearby plant and training school of Massey-Ferguson farm equipment manufacturers.

At the start of the course, each participant was asked to make a detailed study of some aspect of agriculture, pamphlets, books or other information being made available by the Editorial Study Centre. Again, articles on each subject had to be written either for class discussion or for *Scope*. This detailed study was in addition to the normal work of the course, and was intended to give each participant experience in digging deeply into a particular subject, beyond what could be conveyed in the broader syllabus of the course.

The subjects covered in this project were:
Dairy farm techniques of milk production; operation of agricultural marketing boards; intensive production of poultry meat; egg production; use of fertilisers to increase food production; breeding to produce better animals and crops; control of disease and pests in livestock and crops; irrigation; farmers' organisations; production of concentrates and compound feeds; mechanisation on the farm; agricultural training and colleges; agricultural shows; agricultural research; food preservation (canning, freeze-drying, etc.); the threats to tropical agriculture from substitutes (cotton, cane sugar, jute, etc.).

The following guest lecturers played an important part in making the course a success:
David John, regional manager, Milk Marketing Board – milk marketing in Britain.
Roland Brooks, agricultural correspondent, Western Mail, Cardiff – dairy farming in Britain.

Top: "And what do you chaps do?" The Duke of Edinburgh, a persistent but friendly critic of the Press jokes with journalists from Trinidad, Pakistan, Jamaica, Hong Kong and Ceylon. They were part of the first group of CPU Fellows for whom the Foundation has organised short working seminars in Cardiff.

Centre: Sports journalists discuss the back page with Britain's "Minister for Sport" – Mr. Denis Howell – who is a qualified football referee as well as a politician.

Right: Audio-visual aids are the speciality of senior lecturer John Cardownie (right). He demonstrates a slide projector and the Foundation's adaptation of a flannelgraph with lecturer Leslie Riley (centre) and the director of editorial studies before a session on newspaper layout.

D. H. Jones and Mr. W. H. Crossman, Silcocks Ltd. – dairy farm production in South Wales.
Robin Corbett, political correspondent, Farmers' Weekly – farming news from government sources.
David Lloyd, regional information officer of the National Farmers Union – the organisation of the NFU.
Lloyd Lewis, county adviser, National Agricultural Advisory Service – helping the farmer to better production methods.
T. G. G. Herbert, M.R.C.V.S. – health on the farm.
Donald Dougall, PRO, Pfizers Ltd. – news from the drug makers' point of view.
A. D. Bird, Compound Animal Feedingstuffs Manufacturers National Association – concentrated food production.
Dr. Allan Davis, assistant county medical officer, Glamorgan County Council – public health.

Audio-Visual Aids in Training

Though in some places, centuries-old methods of teaching are dying hard, enlightened educational bodies are realising that modern methods are needed if there is to be a closer link between teaching and learning.

In journalism, too, it is being realised that training calls for special skills. It is no longer enough for an instructor, no matter how experienced he may be as a journalist, merely to talk to a class about his experience.

The Thomson Foundation Editorial Study Centre is setting new standards of training through its concentration on the adaptation of modern teaching methods to journalism. Increasing use is being made of audio-visual aids.

The lecture room, library, and administration rooms are in new premises – occupied in April, 1968 – just around the corner from the original suite in St. David's House, Cardiff.

Loud-speakers and microphones ensure that anyone's words, no matter how softly spoken, can be clearly heard. A tape-recorder is also linked to the amplification system, so that recorded items can be played back clearly. The tape-recorder plays a large part in training. Interviews by students are recorded and played back for class discussion and analysis, for example.

On the visual-aid side, an overhead projector has been built into the lecturer's table, and with a growing collection of home-made transparencies, teaching time is reduced by the projection of visuals to a fixed-angle screen.

A retractable cine screen is also fitted, primarily for use with the Centre's 16 mm sound film projector. It is also used in sessions where instruction is helped by the projection of 35 mm slides. A few of the slides have been obtained from British and American commercial producers of educational slides, but the majority of the hundreds of slides used were produced by the staff. They include the front pages, and some feature pages, of hundreds of newspapers from all parts of the world, which are used for instruction on the design and make-up of newspapers.

The most recent visual aid is an Episcope. Though the overhead projector has proved the most flexible for the Centre's purposes, the Episcope fills a need by enabling handwritten or typed exercises to be screened immediately, without slides or transparencies having to be made. Headlines, for example, can be taken from a student and immediately placed on the Episcope for projection on to the screen for class discussion.

Other visual aids have been developed at the Centre, under the direction of Mr. John Cardownie, Senior Lecturer, who attended a course at the Overseas Visual Aid Centre in London. These include the flannelgraph (for showing in self-adhesive sections such subjects as newspaper page design), flash-cards (for adding visual emphasis to key words in a spoken session), wallcharts (for illustrating a range of subjects simply and dramatically), and posters (carrying slogans whose constant viewing helps the students to remember them.)

As a step towards the production of synchronised tape-lectures – involving pre-recorded tapes and 35 mm slides – Mr. L. W. Riley, Staff Lecturer, has been compiling examples of page layout, etc., to be matched to tape-scripts. Already the Centre has tape-lecturing on news agency operations and on front-page design.

Films for Training

Journalism instructors the world over have complained for years of the shortage of audio-visual training aids in their own specialised field. Films, particularly, have been sadly lacking.

Certainly, in the past, films have become available which illustrate how a newspaper or a news agency operates. But most of them were made for general consumption, mainly with an eye to publicity, and told little of the basic operations.

As a step towards filling this gap, the Thomson Foundation has produced the first how-to-do-it film on journalism.

Entitled "The Art of the Interview", the film provides about 25 minutes of instruction on interview techniques and preparation for journalists. The teaching points are made as the camera follows a reporter on an assignment.

The film was written and narrated by Mr. John Cardownie, Senior Lecturer at the Editorial Study Centre. Director was Mr. Stephen McCormack and the cameraman Mr. Cedric Williams.

A discussion guide is also available so that the teaching points can be consolidated after screening.

Mr. Cardownie is currently producing the Foundation's second training film. This will deal with news-story construction, and should be available soon.

"The Art of the Interview" has been distributed to several journalism institutes and training bodies throughout Britain and overseas. It is used regularly at the Study Centre and has also proved most successful on overseas training courses.

Commercial distribution is handled by Sound-Services Ltd., of London.

"Scope"

Members of the fourth journalism course held at Cardiff, from September to December, 1964, began the publication of the Thomson Foundation newspaper, *Scope*.

Since then, each course has produced an issue of *Scope*. It has varied greatly in size, from the four pages of the original issues, to as many as sixteen. Its circulation has also increased, from an original print order of 500 copies to 1,750 at the end of 1968, for copies are sent around the world to former students of both the Editorial Study Centre and the Television College, as well as to editors of newspapers and friends of the Foundation overseas.

Each course is largely responsible for the writing, editing, and make-up of its issue of *Scope*, with staff lecturers acting in an advisory capacity. Each course elects its own editor and editorial "executives"; assignments are planned at editorial conferences; and the lecture room is converted into a news room for the sub-editing of stories and the making up of pages.

The first two issues consisted only of news about the journalism training, but with the third issue, produced by course J.6 in July, 1965, a large part of the paper featured the television training being carried out at Kirkhill.

Since then, each issue has covered in some detail the work at both training centres. Two members of each journalism course spend a long weekend at Kirkhill, collecting information for *Scope* stories.

As each year has passed, and the list of former students grown longer, there has been a considerable "feedback" of information on the progress made in their careers of men and women who received journalistic or television training with the Foundation. News of these "graduates" is featured in *Scope*, enabling them to keep in touch with friends formerly met, for the first time, at Cardiff and Kirkhill.

Scope has also proved of value as a training medium for others besides the members of the Cardiff courses. By arrangement with the *Western Mail* and *Echo* Ltd., Cardiff, the stories are set, and the pages made up on the stone, by apprentices.

OVERSEAS TRAINING

There is no such thing as a *typical* overseas training assignment. Certainly, several of the administrative and operational problems are common to all. But the Thomson Foundation, as it continually strives to meet the demand for courses overseas, believes that each one must be tailored to suit the conditions and needs of the host nation.

Overseas courses have their origin in a request for the Foundation's assistance from a Government or a professional mass-media organisation. If a decision to hold a training course is made, staff lecturers prepare a draft syllabus – usually after a reconnaissance by one of the staff – and agreed with the hosts.

The duration of each course is decided, accommodation is booked, local transport organised where necessary, credit facilities arranged, health requirements met, training literature and teaching materials compiled and dispatched.

As the best preparation for any assignment in a foreign country is experience, the lecturers provided by the Editorial Study Centre have been in the fortunate position of being able to use their background knowledge of Press problems in a wide variety of developing countries.

Not every course run by the Thomson Foundation in an overseas country has flowed smoothly; there are problems, conditions can be difficult, but the fact that these have been overcome is an indication of the goodwill that has been so marked a feature of the training courses.

Every effort is made to combine modern teaching techniques with practical day-to-day guidance "on the job". Much more than a series of lectures is required on such training courses. The instructor must do more than talk; he must also be well versed in the art of fighting the clock to get the paper out on time. He must be able to show local newsmen how advanced production methods can help them to fulfil more readily their responsibilities.

After every assignment, the lecturer supplied by the Thomson Foundation submits a report since if the facts are recorded frankly, the problems faced and overcome, by one instructor, will, if recorded faithfully, benefit his successor.

There are many points of preparation and administration which have to be dealt with, during this period of familiarisation. Many of the problems arise because pledges made, with every good intention, in the early stages cannot be kept – a promised assistant teacher is posted, takes ill, goes on leave, for example.

But one of the great advantages for the Thomson Foundation man in an overseas country is that he has so many friends, eager to help. These are the "graduates" of Cardiff and Kirkhill, as well as other contacts made through the regular visits made by the executives of the Foundation.

Television Training

Lecturers from the Thomson Foundation Television College have conducted "in service" training by invitation of the local authorities as follows:

1965: Lebanon – Tele-Orient, Cie. Libanaise de Television (C.L.T.); 2-week course in Production Training.

1966: Uganda Television Service; 4-week course in Production Training. Voice of Kenya Television; 4-week course in film training.

1967: Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation; 4-week course in production, film and technical facilities training.

1967/68: Pakistan Television Corporation; 4-week course in film training, 10-week course in presentation and programmation, and 16-week course in production training (over stations at Rawalpindi, Dacca, Karachi, and Lahore).

1968: Ethiopian Television Service; 2-week course in technical facilities training.
Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Lagos; 8-week course in film training, and 6-week course in production training.
Zambia Information Services; 6-week course in film training.

At the request of the respective authorities, arrangements were also made to conduct a training seminar in Jamaica in 1967, for participants from all the Caribbean television interests. This was cancelled by the Foundation due to lack of candidates.

In 1968 All India Radio Television requested through the Asian Broadcasting Union that "in service" training be conducted in camerawork, lighting and design. Arrangements were made for the Foundation to send lecturers to India, but the request was cancelled by A.I.R.TV due to lack of progress in the development of their expansion programme.

Journalism Training

The Thomson Foundation has conducted a number of training courses or taken part in seminars in overseas countries, aimed at improving journalism techniques. In some cases, staff lecturers from the Editorial Study Centre have been sent from the U.K., while in others specialists in particular aspects of newspaper writing and production have been seconded.

The major assistance has been as follows:

1965: Uganda: Lecturer in journalism provided for Unesco news course.

1966: Afghanistan: Editorial seminar and workshop in Kabul.

Malawi: Seven-week course for junior journalists; eight-week course for advanced journalists.

1967: Cyprus: Seminar for Cyprus journalists.

India: Lecturer for three months to the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, and for six weeks with the Press Institute of India in Ahmedabad, New Delhi and Bangalore.

1968: Thailand: Courses in newspaper practice, and radio and TV journalism, Bangkok.

Philippines: Discussion leader provided for economic writers training course, Manila.

India: Three months' tour by consultant in news-editing, conducting seminars, workshops and short training courses.

India, Ceylon, Malaysia, Philippines: Lecturer in press photography supplied to conduct photo workshops and seminars.

Sierra Leone Research Project

A research project in direct teaching by television, which was organised and mainly financed by the Ministry of Overseas Development, was started in Sierra Leone in 1966, in collaboration with the Government of Sierra Leone, Fourah Bay College, the Centre for Educational Television Overseas, and the Thomson Foundation.

The Foundation financed the assignment to Freetown of Miss Caryl Doncaster, Production Lecturer at Kirkhill, and of Mr. R. P. Hoare, physics master at Shrewsbury School. His appointment, for two years, was to a senior research scholarship, educational television research, at the University of Sierra Leone.

OVERSEAS VISITS

The Director of the Thomson Foundation, Mr. T. Neil, has visited many countries to discuss with people on the spot the work of the Foundation, and how its aims and objectives could best be achieved. The countries visited were:
1964: Malaysia, Brunei, India, Pakistan.
1965: Caribbean countries (Jamaica, Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Grenada, Trinidad, British Guiana now (Guyana).
1966: Mediterranean countries (Italy, Libya, United Arabs Republic, Cyprus, Greece).
1967: Middle East countries (Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Iran).
1968: West Africa (Senegal, The Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria).

The Principal of the Television College, Mr. Guy Bloomer, made a number of visits to overseas stations during his period at the College. The main purposes of these visits were:
a. To meet the heads of the television services and appropriate government officials to make known to them the training facilities offered by the Thomson Foundation and the procedure for obtaining places on courses.
b. To re-establish contact with past trainees and to seek their comments on the training course they attended in the light of their working experience since.
c. To make preliminary arrangements for possible future "on post" or "in service" training courses.

The stations visited were:
1964: Gibraltar.
1965: Paris – O.C.O.R.A.
Rome – Telescuola.
1966: Sudan TV, Khartoum.
Ethiopian TV Service, Addis Ababa.
Voice of Kenya, Nairobi.
Uganda TV Service, Kampala.
Zambia TV Service, Lusaka, Kitwe.
1967: Sierra Leone TV, Freetown.
Liberia TV, Monrovia.
Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, Accra.
Nigerian TV Service, Lagos.
West Nigerian TV, Ibadan.
East Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Enugu.
Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria, Kaduna.
Channel 9, Santiago, Chile.
Channel 8, Valparaiso, Chile.
Channel 3, Antofagasta, Chile.
1968: Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation (brief unscheduled visit).
Iran National TV, Tehran.
Television Iran, Tehran.
Educational TV Service, Tehran.
Pakistan TV Corporation: Rawalpindi, Dacca, Karachi, Lahore.
All India Radio TV, New Delhi.

The Director of Editorial Studies, Mr. Donald Rowlands, has visited a number of countries to study press and training conditions, to take part in seminars, to make preliminary arrangements for possible training ventures, and to improve the flow of good candidates for courses. In discussions with publishers and editors, ministers and officials, university and training administrators, he has been able to gauge local needs, to meet former students and see how they have benefited from their training, and to ensure that the Cardiff syllabus is related to the problems and possibilities of developing countries.

The visits Mr. Rowlands has made were:
1964: Afghanistan: Study of possible ways to develop Afghan press. Seminar recommended and later staged.
Iran: Brief stop to meet publishers and editors.
Lebanon: Brief stop to meet publishers and editors.
India: Took part in News Editors' seminar, New Delhi. Visited Jaipur, Patna, Calcutta.
1965: Berlin: To see Berlin Institute of Mass Communications, to exchange ideas and materials. Staff member later acted as guest lecturer.
Paris: Brief stop to visit Unesco.
Strasbourg: Attended, and gave papers to, international conference on training of journalists to CIESJ. Brief visit to Zurich to meet director of International Press Institute.
Nairobi: Visited International Press Institute centre to study methods and syllabus, and inspect local press. Guest lecturer.
Nigeria: Visited IPI West African centre. Inspected press and met local editors in Lagos and Ibadan.
1966: Turkey: Participated in seminar organised by the Turkish Press Institute at Istanbul University, and presented two papers. Toured cities and towns of Anatolia to see provincial press.
Italy: Took part in symposium at Genoa organised by the International Institute of Mass Communications.
Strasbourg: Guest lecturer, CIESJ course for information officers from developing countries.
Malawi: Preliminary visit to arrange training course for information officers. Preliminary consultations with IPI centre in Nairobi.
1967: Cyprus: Conducted joint nine-week seminar for Cyprus newspaper journalists, with concurrent radio seminar and weekly senior journalist discussions. Made private visits to Amman, Beirut and Athens to meet local pressmen.
Geneva: Attended IPI conference for discussions on co-ordination of international training.
1968: Malaysia: Took part in international seminar on the reporting of Social Change, at South-East Asia Press Centre, Kuala Lumpur.
Singapore: Brief inspection visit.
Philippines: Took part in the "Baguio meeting" when representatives of various Asian countries agreed to work under the Press Foundation of Asia to co-ordinate future training plans. Suggested ways in which the Thomson Foundation could collaborate.
Hong Kong: Stop-over information visit.
Thailand: Discussed plans for forthcoming Thomson Foundation course in Bangkok. Visited universities, ministries, newspapers to fix details.
Indonesia: Discussed ways to collaborate with new Indonesian Press Institute and to improve links with Cardiff. Met editors and others who wanted advice with training.
Ceylon: Visited main publishing groups to find ways to increase number of applications for training in Cardiff. Discussed problem of raising fares.
India: Talked with editors, publishers and leading journalists in many offices, including those in Madras, Kerala and Bombay. Saw at first hand many physical, economic, linguistic and social problems facing Indian press. Met, as elsewhere on the tour, a large number of former students, now mostly in senior positions.
Pakistan: Set up lines of communication to increase and process applications for training in Cardiff. Discussed in Karachi and Rawalpindi difficulties of public and private press under restrictions.
Afghanistan: Enforced stop-over due to weather gave chance to pay return visit to now much-improved newspaper offices.
Iran: Made arrangements for local course which had been requested by Tehran newspapers. (This was later postponed.)

Vital reconnaissance trips have been made by the Foundation staff to study information problems in many countries. Mr. T. Neil, director of the Foundation, meets Archbishop Makarois in Cyprus.

TRAINING IN UNITED KINGDOM

By the end of 1968, the following training courses had been conducted in the United Kingdom by the Thomson Foundation:

Editorial Study Centre, Cardiff

No. of Course	Dates	Nature of Course
1963		
J.1	October 1–December 20	Pilot journalism
1964		
J.2	January 31–April 27	Journalism
J.3	June 9–August 31	Journalism
J.4	September 28–December 18	Journalism
1965		
J.5	January 18–April 8	Advanced journalism
J.6	April 27–July 16	Advanced journalism
CPU 1	September 13–September 24	Commonwealth Press Union Seminar
J.7	September 24–December 16	Advanced journalism
1966		
J.8	January 17–April 7	Advanced journalism
J.9	May 2–July 20	Sports writing and editing
CPU 2	September 3–September 16	Commonwealth Press Union Seminar
J.10	September 19–December 8	Advanced journalism
1967		
J.11	January 16–April 5	Advanced journalism
J.12	May 1–July 20	Industrial and Commercial journalism
CPU 3	August 14–September 2	Commonwealth Press Union Seminar
J.13	September 18–December 7	Tomorrow's Editors
1968		
J.14	January 12–April 1	Advanced journalism
J.15	April 29–July 18	Agricultural journalism
CPU 4	July 15–August 2	Commonwealth Press Union Seminar
J.16	September 23–December 12	Chief sub-editing

Television College, Kirkhill House, Glasgow

No. of Course	Dates	Nature of Course
1964		
TV.1	February 18–April 17	Production
TV.2	May 26–July 24	Production
1965		
TV.3	March 3–June 17	Production and engineering
TV.4	September 1–December 15	Production and engineering
1966		
TV.5	March 1–June 17	Production and engineering
TV.5A		Special course for Libyan junior technicians
TV.6	September 1–December 17	Production and engineering
1967		
TV.7	March 1–June 16	News editors and engineering
TV.8	September 1–December 21	Production and engineering
1968		
TV.9	March 1–June 20	Production and engineering
TV.9A	June 15–July 20	Extension of TV.9 for students of lighting and design
TV.10	September 1–December 20	News editors and engineering

Newspaper Management Course
Twelve fellows from 11 overseas countries and three from UK newspapers took part in a Newspaper Management Course from August 24 to November 15, 1968. For the first and last weeks of the course, in London, lectures were given by specialists from leading UK newspapers. From September 2 to September 28 the course was conducted at the University of Strathclyde's Department of Industrial Administration, Chesters, Bearsden, Glasgow. From October 1 to November 9, members of the course were attached to UK newspapers.

Miscellaneous Fellowships
Fellowships have been given by the Thomson Foundation to enable individuals to study particular subjects in the UK, by attachment to newspapers, book publishers, and television studios. These subjects have been:

MF.1: Newspaper Management.
MF.2: Editorial.
MF.3: Printing.
MF.4: Book Production.
MF.5: Television.

FOUNDATION GRANTS

Since the formation of the Thomson Foundation grants have been made to organisations, both in the U.K. and overseas, which are concerned with journalism and television training. The grants include:

National Council for the Training of Journalists, £10,000; International House, Penarth, £8,000; Royal Commonwealth Society, £7,500; Caribbean TV Union Conference, £1,000; Women Speakers for the Commonwealth, £1,000; English Speaking Union, £1,000; Swaziland Educational Broadcasting Service, £900; Adult Education Association of East and Central Africa, £800; University of Ghana – educational TV, £500; seminar for journalists in West Africa, £500; International Federation of Journalists (Sierra Leone), £250; and others.

Little chance of homesickness when journalists attending the Cardiff course are never far from the smell of printing ink. Successive groups have enjoyed the hospitality and proximity of Thomson House, where 250,000 copies are printed daily of the "Western Mail" and the "South Wales Echo". D. G. H. Rowlands, director of Editorial Studies, discusses a technical point on the stone with chief sub-editors from Nicaragua, India, Pakistan and the Philippines.

Demonstration of equipment in the camera lab to students from Gibraltar and Ghana.

APPENDIX

Members of Courses
Those who have attended training courses conducted in the UK by the Thomson Foundation are listed below, with their country of origin.
* A single asterisk marks the position held by each fellow in the television or newspaper industries when they joined the course.
** A double asterisk marks subsequent promotions or changes, where known.
Against each name are the letters:
J: indicating that the student attended a journalism course at Cardiff.
TV: indicating that the student attended a television course at Kirkhill House, Glasgow.
CPU: indicating that the student attended a Commonwealth Press Union seminar at Cardiff.
NM: Indicating that the student attended the first Newspaper Management Course.
MF: indicating that the student was granted a miscellaneous fellowship for special individual study in the UK.
NUMBERS against any of the above code letters indicate the number of the particular course attended by each student.

AFGHANISTAN

Mohammad Ibrahim
*Translator/sub-editor, Kabul Times J.3
Sayyed Khalil
*Editor, Kabul Times J.3
Mohammed Akbar Pardace
*Director of cultural relations, Ministry of Information and Culture J.14

ADEN

Hussein Safi
*Director of Broadcasting, South Arabian Broadcasting Service TV.6

AUSTRALIA

J. L. Armati
*Macquarie Publications, Dubbo MF.1
John R. Davies
*Assistant chief of reporting staff, Daily News, Perth CPU.3
Bruce Hinchliffe
*Sub-editor, Toowoomba Chronicle J.3
J. F. Kroeger
*Political correspondent, the News, Adelaide CPU.1
Frederick John Lunn
*Sub-editor, the Courier-Mail, Brisbane CPU.4
D. D. MacColl
*Sub-editor, the Courier-Mail, Brisbane CPU.1
Lloyd C. Turner
*Assistant to the editor, Newcastle Morning Herald CPU.2
Richard Willson
*Assistant editor, Whyalla News J.5
Don Winton
*Editor, Whyalla News J.10

BAHAMAS

Basil Cooper
*Editor, Bahama Life J.8
Eric Leroy Wilmott
*Chief reporter, Nassau Guardian J.11

BARBADOS

D. Agard
*Night editor, the Advocate, Bridgetown CPU.1
Reuben Best
*Senior reporter/scriptwriter, Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation, Bridgetown TV.7
A. N. Forde
*General Manager-designate, Radio Barbados, Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation, Bridgetown TV.4
Gladstone Holder
**Producer/director of TV programmes for Government Information Service TV.2
Harold F. Hoyte
*Special assistant to the editor, The Advocate, Bridgetown CPU.2
Eric Murray
*Reporter/news reader, Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation, Bridgetown J.5

BERMUDA

Archibald Bernard Brown
*TV cameraman, Capital Broadcasting Company TV.4
Anthony Chamusco
*Engineer, Bermuda Radio and Television Company TV.4
Eugene Cockburn Ference Rayner
*Announcer/newscaster, Bermuda Radio Company.
**Head of programming, Bermuda Radio Company TV.3
James Henry Sayer
*Switcher/director, Bermuda Radio and TV Company TV.4
Charles H. Webb
*Feature writer, Mid-Ocean News Pictorial.
**TV newswriter/announcer, Bermuda Broadcasting Company J.1
David L. White
*Reporter, the Royal Gazette, Hamilton CPU.3

BOLIVIA

Jose Diamond
*Technician, Government Broadcasting Service TV.7

BRAZIL

Luiz Carlos Bomfin
*Reporter, Correio da Manha, Rio de Janeiro J.12
Paulo Fernando Craveiro
*Foreign news editor, Jornal de Commercio, Pernambuco.
**Columnist and foreign news editor, Jornal de Commercio, Pernambuco J.10
Luiz M. Dale
*Programme editor/presenter, TV Rio, Copacabana.
**Newswriter and reader, TV interviewer, TV Rio, Copacabana TV.8
Fernando Paulo Gabeira
*Assignments editor, Correio de Minas, Copacabana J.10
Alexandre Gambirasio
*City editor, Felha de Sao Paulo J.10
Agostinho E. Correia Gaspar
*News editor, Gazetta Broadcasting Co., Sao Paulo, and newscaster/ scriptwriter, Record Television Company TV.7
Odilon A. Lopez
*Film cameraman, Gaucha Television
**Newspaper reporter/film producer TV.7
Reginaldo M. de Almeida Neves
*Staff writer, Visao, Rio de Janeiro J.4
Miss Tania G. Pacheco
*Reporter, Radio Jornal de Brasil, Rio de Janeiro J.14

BRITISH HONDURAS

Lindbergh E. Goldson
*Managing editor, The Belize Billboard, Belize CPU.3

CEYLON

Herbert Leonard Abeyaratne
*Chief sub-editor Ceylon Daily News J.16
Mrs. Leila de Silva
*Editor, Naveena Vignani J.15
G. E. M. C. Gooneratne
*Local news editor, Associated Newspapers, Colombo CPU.1
Mrs. Sriya Ratnakara
*Editor, SRI women's magazine, Colombo CPU.3
Russell Cuthbert Raymond
*Reporter/columnist, The Times of Ceylon J.13
Eustace W. Rulach
*Sports editor, Ceylon Observer
**Sub-editor/feature writer J.2
Ramsay F. Ziegelaar
*Sports editor, The Times of Ceylon CPU.2

CHILE

Miss Oriele Campodonico
*Teacher of English, University of the North, Antofagasta
**Head of production, TV department, University of the North, and director of educational programmes TV.5
Edmunde A. Favero
*Director of educational TV, Catholic University of Valparaiso TV.9
Carlos Patricie Martinez
*Manager, production division, TV, Catholic University of Valparaiso
**President of production committee, TV, Catholic University of Valparaiso TV.9
Vicente N. Perez
*News editor, Catholic University of Santiago TV service TV.10
Carlos Rojas
*Director of TV department, University of the North, Antofagasta; also director of Channel 3 TV TV.9

Miss Florencia Varas
*Feature writer, Diario El Illustrado, Santiago
**TV producer, Santiago J.5
Raoul Vitalic
*Electronics technician, University of the North, Antofagasta TV.6

CYPRUS
Costas Constantinides
*Programme officer, Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation TV.9
Andreas Petrou Demiotis
*Film editor, Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation TV.3
George Kotsonis
*Music officer, producer of classical music programmes on radio, Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation
**Director of musical programmes, Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation TV.5
Andreas Kyriacou
*Assistant head of news division Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation TV.7
Mrs. Emilia Orphanidou
*Assistant producer, Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation TV.6
Peter Petrides
Agon newspaper, Nicosia J.14
Pericles S. Solomides
*Assistant to news editor, Cyprus Mail, Nicosia NM
Charalambes Taramides
*Programme assistant, Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation TV.8

ETHIOPIA
Makuria Abate
*Programme director, Ethiopian TV Service TV.6
Getachew Abebe
*Chief engineer (technical) Ethiopian TV Service TV.6
Kiros Azariah
*News editor, Ethiopian TV Service TV.10
Sintayehu Berhanu
*Chief engineer (administration) Ethiopian TV Service TV.5
Adera Daniel
*Training officer, Ethiopian TV Service TV.6
Samuel Ferenji
*Producer, Ethiopian TV Service
**Director-general, Ethiopian TV Service TV.4
Demena Kassaye
*Programme director, Ethiopian TV Service TV.5
Tewolde Berhan Tesfaye
*Maintenance supervisor Ethiopian TV Service TV.9

FIJI
Steven Yaqona
*Public relations officer, Fiji Times J.2

GHANA
Michael Adjare
*TV news editor, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation TV.7
Nii Nai Adjei
*Programme assistant, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation TV.9
Elishama Nathaniel Ani
*Senior technician and technical producer (outside broadcasts), Ghana Broadcasting Corporation.
**Technical training officer, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation TV.9
John Arhinful-Mensah
*Actine news editor, Evening News, Accra J.16
Daniel Amudulai Bayensi
*Bureau chief (northern region), Ghana News Agency CPU.4
Augusts Bennett-Eghan
*Technical supervisor, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation TV.10
Eugene Annan Bentum
*Senior technician and technical producer (studios), Ghana Broadcasting Corporation.
**Technical supervisor (studios), Ghana Broadcasting Corporation TV.9
Lawrence Fianyo
*Programme assistant, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation TV.9
Cuthbert Klaye
*Senior reporter, Evening News, Accra J.14
Abraham Kutin-Mensah
*Night editor, Ghanaian Times, Accra NM
Daniel Dadzie Nunoo
*Programme assistant, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation.
**Production assistant, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation TV.8
Thomas Nyaku
*News editor, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation.
**News editor/producer, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation TV.7
Kingsley William Obeng
*London correspondent Ghanaian Times, Accra J.13
Philip A. Owusu
*Technical assistant, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation TV.3
B. A. Holdbrook Smith
**News editor, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation TV.2
Joseph E. Solomon
*TV engineer (transmitters), Ghana Broadcasting Corporation TV.7
Wiafe-Ababio
*Student in UK; sponsored by Ghana High Commission, London TV.5
Fred Yeboah
*Senior news assistant (TV) Ghana Broadcasting Corporation TV.10

GIBRALTAR
Joseph Brugada
*Gibraltar Television TV.2
Nicky Celecia
*Engineering technician, Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation TV.8
Clive Cunningham
*Director/presenter/interviewer (radio and TV), Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation
**Producer, external services, BBC TV.5
Henry E. Llufrio
*Technical assistant (TV), Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation TV.10
Manuel J. Mascarenhas
*Producer/scriptwriter, Radio Gibraltar TV.1

GREECE
Nikelas A. Samaras
*Reporter, Eleuteros Laos Thessaloniki
**London correspondent, Eleuteros Thessaloniki (observer on TV.8) J.11
Haralambos Tsirigotakis
*Sports writer/sub-editor Vima, Athens J.9

GUYANA
Maurice Neilson Dundas
*Information officer (news) Ministry of Information, Georgetown
**Senior information officer (press), Ministry of Information, Georgetown J.11
Harold Jettoo
*Senior reporter, the Daily Chronicle, Georgetown CPU.2

HONG KONG
D. Chen
*Sub-editor, South China Morning Post CPU.1
Roland A. Winyard
*Chief engineer, Radio Hong Kong TV.7
David E. L. Wong
*Sub-editor, the China Mail CPU.4

INDIA
Khalid Ansari
*General manager/chief sub-editor; Inquilab, Bombay J.13
P. G. Baruah
*Senior sub-editor, Assam Tribune J.4
Sourindranath Banerji
*Chief sub-editor, Hindusthan Standard, Calcutta J.10
Sadhan Kumar Banerjee
*Sub-editor, the Statesman, Calcutta J.14
B. Bhattacharyya
*Feature writer, the Statesman, Calcutta J.3
Sunil Bose
*Sports editor, Amrita, Calcutta J.9
Mahendra Chakraborty
*Political correspondent, Jungantar, Calcutta J.1
Ramesh Chandra
*Business manager, Times of India, New Delhi NM
Abhay Chhajlani
*Editor, Nai Dunia, Indore J.6
Benedict Costa
*Reporter, Free Press Group, Bombay
**Sub-editor, Illustrated Weekly Of India (Times of India Group), Bombay J.6
Sydney E. Friskin
*Senior sports correspondent, the Statesman, Calcutta
**Sub-editor, The Times, London J.9
Madhaw Gadkari
*Chief sub-editor, Maharashtra Times, Bombay
**Editor, Gomantak, Panaji, Goa J.6
Hasmukh C. Gandhi
*Sub-editor, Janmabhoomi, Bombay CPU.3

Suresh Chandra Gangrade
*Managing editor, Krishak Jagat, Bhopal J.15
Chandrakant Ramchandra Ghorpade
*Chief sub-editor the Kesari, Poona CPU.4
G. F. Ghosh
*Ananda Bazar Patrika, Calcutta J.2
Om Kumar Joshee
*Columnist, Times of India, Bombay J.14
Amrit Kumar Kakaria
*London representative, India News & Feature Alliance, New Delhi
**Assistant editor, I.N.F.A., New Delhi J.9
Irfan Ullah Khan
*Chief reporter, the Patriot, New Delhi J.8
Yelandur N. Krishnamurthy
*Deputy news editor, Prajavani, Bangalore J.11
Swadesh Kumar
*TV producer, All India Radio TV.8
Uthama Kurup
*Sub-editor, Mathrubhumi, Kerala J.5
Subbier Lakshmipathi
*Chief sub-editor, Financial Express, Bombay J.10
Mukut Behari Lal
*Special representative, the Statesman, New Delhi J.15
M. Malhotra
*Assistant station director, All India Radio
**Deceased TV.2
Anant Sadashiv Marathe
*Senior sub-editor, Maharashtra Times, Bombay J.13
D. S. Mehta
*Senior sub-editor, Navbharat Times, New Delhi CPU.2
Lalit Mohan
*Managing editor, Vir Pratap, Jullundur City
**Managing editor, Vir Pratap and Daily Pratap, Jullundur City J.8
S. K. Mullick
*Programme executive, All India Radio Television Centre TV.3
S. V. Nagarkar
*The Kesari, Poona MF.1
Bangalore Nagaraja
*Assistant editor, Madras Mail
**Assistant editor, I.E.E., Stevenage, UK J.8
V. K. Nair
*Deputy chief sub-editor, Malayala Manorama, Kerala J.13
Prabhakar Nulkar
*Assistant editor, Sholapur Samachar, Maharashtra
**Leader writer, Sholapur Samachar, Maharashtra J.6
Rayaprol Chintamani Rajasekhar
*Station director All India Radio TV.3
Krishnamurthy Rajendran
*Associate editor, Kalki, Madras J.4
Srinivasa Ramakrishnan
*Special correspondent, Press Trust of India, Bombay J.12
Srinivasa Rao
*Chief sub-editor, Indian Express, Bombay J.7
K. E. Sankaran
*Chief publicity and public relations officer, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi J.15
Nikhil Sarkar
*Columnist and feature writer, Ananda Bazar Patrika, Calcutta CPU.2
Prasanta Sarkar
*Reporter, the Statesman, Calcutta J.11
R. Shamanna
*Chief sub-editor, Prajavani, Bangalore J.16
Mohammad Shamin
*Reporter, Times of India, Bombay J.10
Shiv Shankar Sharma
*Programme executive, All India Radio Television Service TV.9
L. P. S. Shrivastava
*Special correspondent, Navbharat Times, New Delhi J.12
Kunwar Bahadur Sinha
*Freelance broadcaster with All India Radio
**Student at University of Lancaster, UK TV.9
Sat Pal Soni
*Sub-editor, Navbharat Times New Delhi J.7
Govind Shripad Talwalkar
*Assistant editor, Maharashtra Times, Bombay
**Editor, Maharashtra Times, Bombay J.4
P. Tharyan
*Chief assistant editor, the Pioneer, Lucknow CPU.1
Mammen Varghese
*General manager, Malayala Manorama, Kerala NM
V. S. Walimbe
*Chief sub-editor, Kesari, Poona J.5
Leslie F. Wilson
*Sports editor, the Deccan Herald Bangalore J.9

INDONESIA

Roestam Afandi
*Sub-editor, Kompas, Djakarta J.16
Sanjoto Sastromihardjo
*Managing editor, Business News, Djakarta J.12
Dr. Subrata
*Head of news, Television Service of the Republic of Indonesia, Djakarta TV.10
Agoes Sudirman
*Manager, Indonesia Raya, Djakarta NM

IRAN

Iraj Amir-Arjomand
*Business manager, Ettela'at publications, Tehran NM
Dr. Yadollah Fazel
*Freelance journalist, Meshed J.11
Aziz Hatami
*Agence P.N.P., Tehran TV.2
M. Sayed Kamali
*Foreign news editor, Keyhan Times, Tehran J.2
Mohammed Ali Safarian
*Head of media (public relations dept.), Iranian Oil Refinery Co., Abadan J.12
Mrs. Parvin Sarlak
*TV producer, Ministry of Art and Culture TV.9

IRAQ

Abdul Baki Ahmed
*Chief technical supervisor, Audio-Visual Centre, Ministry of Education, Baghdad
**Maintenance engineer, Ministry of Education, Baghdad TV.6
Miss Asia Al Turaihi
*Editor, World News Bulletin, Baghdad J.6

ISRAEL

Joshua Bitzur
*Parliamentary correspondent, Ma'ariv, Jerusalem J.2
Meir Harnik
*Assistant director of light programmes, Kol-Israel TV.1
Moshe Hovav
*Head of operations and training (radio), Kol-Israel
**Training Co-ordinator, Israeli Television TV.6
Avshalom Katz
*Producer of documentaries, Kol-Israel
**Producer/director, Kol-Israel TV.1
Eli Kovo
*Shift supervisor, Kol-Israel
**In charge of outside broadcasts, Israeli Television TV.7
Shimon Nehama
*Sound (studio) engineer, Kol-Israel
**Head of VTR dept. (maintenance and operations), Israeli Television TV.7
Yoram Ronnen
*Senior editor (news division), Kol-Israel
**Head of news, current affairs division, Israeli Television TV.7
Chaim Yavin
*Producer/director, scientific and documentary programmes, Israel Broadcasting Service (Sound)
**News presenter and editor in chief for documentaries and current affairs, Israeli Television TV.3

JAMAICA

K. L. Allen
*Parliamentary reporter, the Daily Gleaner, Kingston CPU.1
Keith St. George Brown
*Reporter/sub-editor, the Daily Gleaner, Kingston
**Public relations manager, Alumina Partners of Jamaica, Ltd J.4
Patrick Jones
*Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation
**Senior films officer, producer and director, Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation TV.1
Mrs. Sylvia Lee
*Reporter, the Daily Gleaner, Kingston J.15
Oval Lue
*Maintenance engineer, Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation TV.10
Albert Stewart Miller
*Film and TV scriptwriter Jamaica Information Service TV.9
Martin Mordecai
*Reporter, the Daily Gleaner, Kingston J.1
Emsley F. Pearson
*News editor (Grade II), Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation, Kingston
**Programme film editor, New York City Board of Education's schools television programmes TV.7
Ian Kenneth Richards
*Advertising sales manager, the Daily Gleaner, Kingston NM
Merrick Granville Robinson
*Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation

TV.3
Miss O. Senior
*Reporter, the Daily Gleaner, Kingston
**Jamaica Information Service, Kingston J.3
Raymond Sharpe
*Assistant news editor, the Daily Gleaner, Kingston J.6

JAPAN
Yoshiaki Abe
*Translator/reporter, Japan Times, Tokyo
**Assistant to political editor, Japan Times, Tokyo J.9
Yoshihiko Miwa
*European correspondent, Sankei Shinbun, Tokyo
**Specialist writer on international trade, Economics dept., Sankei Shinbun, Tokyo J.12
Naotada Osaki
*Reporter, Japan Times, Tokyo J.2
Kazuo Terao
*Feature writer, Japan Times, Tokyo
**Editor, Japan Times Weekly, Tokyo J.5

JORDAN
Mohammed Ihsan Amasheh
*Commercial production manager, Hashemite Broadcasting Service/ Amman
**Also part-time TV drama director TV.6
Dr. Issa Massou
*Freelance journalist MF.2
Omar Qaffaf
*Announcer and producer (Radio) Hashemite Broadcasting Service, Amman TV.6

KENYA
Moody Awori
*Voice of Kenya, Nairobi MF.5
James Jura
*Daily Nation, Nairobi J.1
Laban Kabiro
*News editor, Voice of Kenya, Nairobi TV.7
Mathew Kiponi
*Producer/director (television) Kenya Broadcasting Corporation TV.1
Paul Josiah Kithome
*Production assistant, Voice of Kenya
**Acting producer/director, Voice of Kenya TV.8
Simeon N. Macharia
*Senior development engineer, Voice of Kenya TV.6
Anthony George Mbugguss
*Editor, Nyota Africa, Nairobi J.7
Freeborn Fillemon Muga-Okune
*Senior producer in charge of TV operations dept., Voice of Kenya TV.9
John Nimrod Mwakitawa
*Senior producer/director, Voice of Kenya
**Head of operations, Voice of Kenya TV.5
Nyeike F. Njoroge
*Producer/director and head of TV services, Voice of Kenya TV.4
Jonathan Rabala Osano
Maintenance technician, Voice of Kenya TV.8
Benson Thubei
*Programme director, Voice of Kenya TV.6

KOREA
Bang Kyesung
*Chief of the secretary section, Chosun Ilbo, Seoul NM
Choi Jae-ho
*Foreign sub-editor, Chosun Ilbo, Seoul J.14
June Chul Kim
*Director of production (Grade I) Munwha Broadcasting Corporation, Seoul TV.
Yu Il-Yon
*Assistant news editor, Korea Times, Seoul J.13

KUWAIT
Hussain Ali Baroon
*Ministry of Guidance and Information (television), engineering division, Kuwait TV.4
Mohammed Hanif
*Ministry of Guidance and Information (television), engineering division, Kuwait TV.6
Ali Ghulum Hussain
*Ministry of Guidance and Information (television), engineering division, Kuwait TV.4

LAOS
Tcheng-Tse Choen
*Editor, Lao Press, Laos J.6

LEBANON
Roger Breidi
*Maintenance engineer, Tele-Orient, Beirut TV.6
R. El Rayyes
*Freelance journalist, Beirut J.2
Rafic Nicolas Habib
*General manager, Lissan Ul Hal, Beirut NM
George S. Hishmeh
*Editor, Daily Star, Beirut
**Assistant telegraph editor, Chicago Sun-Times, USA J1.
George Ionnides
*Sound engineer/cameraman, CTLPO TV.1
Abdul Gani Mroue
*Cultural and features editor, Al-Hayat, Beirut J.11
Claude Sawaya
*Programme and production manager, Tele-Orient, Beirut TV.2
Jacques Yaghdjian
*Transmission controller, Tele-Orient, Beirut TV.8

LIBERIA
James Cassell
*Sports reporter/sub-editor, Daily Listener, Monrovia
**Editor, Bong Mine News, Liberia J.9
Michael Kunmeh
*Reporter, Liberian Star, Monrovia
**Assistant information officer, LAMCO J.V. Operating Company, Liberia J.8
Bertram R. Walker
*Senior reporter, Liberian Age, Monrovia J.4

LIBYA
Ibrahim Abdullah
*Junior technician, Arts and Crafts School, Tripoli TV.5A
Mohammed Ali Haggi
*Junior technician, Arts and Crafts School, Tripoli TVSA
Ahmeda al Jariaany
*Junior technician, Arts and Crafts School, Tripoli TV.5A
Ahmed Mohammed Salem
*Junior technician, Arts and Crafts
Absalam al Haddi Sheikh
*Junior technician, Arts and Crafts School, Tripoli TV.5A
Saddik Sholak
*Sub-editor/translator, Libyan Broadcasting Service, Tripoli J.7
Mohammed Wahra
*Junior technician, Arts and Crafts School, Tripoli TV.5A

MALAWI
Rowland Vimaso Manda
*Information officer, Government Information Service, Zomba
**Acting chief information officer, Government Information Service, Blantyre J.8
George D. Matewere
*Reporter, Malawi News, Lilongne J.14
Mathews Ndovi
*Deputy editor, Malawi News J.7
A. A. Soka
*Malawi Press Ltd. MF.3

MALAYSIA
Lawrence Cheah
*News editor, Television Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur TV.10
Ibrahim Bin Mushiran
*Personnel and public relations officer, Utusan Melayu Press, Kuala Lumpur NM
M. Nagappan
*The Tamil Nesan, Kuala Lumpur MF.1
Conrad Ng
*Sub-editor/sports writer, Straits Times, Kuala Lumpur J.9
Muhamad Noh bin Padidin
*Chief reporter, Utusan Melayu, Kuala Lumpur CPU.4

MALTA
Wilfrid Asciak
*Assistant editor, Times of Malta J.13
Frederick Barry
*Features editor/night editor, Times of Malta
**Assistant editor, Times of Malta J.16
Victor Formosa
*Programme editor, Malta Broadcasting Authority TV.8
Laurence Vella
*Features editor, Malta News J.7

MAURITIUS
Ayoob Abdool
*Engineering shift leader in Master Control, Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation TV.8
J. R. Delaitre
*Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation MF.5
Mrs. Marie Therese Mortele
*Owner/editor, Carrefour J.13
Geerjapersad Ramloll
*Assistant editor, Advance
**Special correspondent in France for Advance J.2
Dawood Ramputh
*Engineering shift leader, Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation TV.4

MEXICO
Eduardo Maldonado
*TV trainee in USA, Eire, Germany and UK TV.4

NEPAL
Binaya Guru-Acharya
*Associate editor, the Commoner, Katmandu J.11
G. P. Pokhrel
*National News Agency, Katmandu J.4

NEW ZEALAND
Edward Clarke Isaacs
*Chief reporter, Otago Daily Times, Dunedin CPU.4
J. R. Pearce
*Sub-editor, New Zealand Herald, Auckland CPU.2
R. H. Stott
*Chief reporter, Manawatu Evening Standard, Palmerston North CPU.1
Michael F. Tubberty
*Staff photographer, New Zealand Herald, Auckland CPU.3

NICARAGUA
Jorge A. Cardenas
*General manager, La Prensa Managua NM
Agustin Fuentes
*Political, labour, and economics Editor, La Prensa, Managua J.13

NIGERIA
Alton Adedeji
*Sub-editor, Western Nigerian Government Broadcasting Corporation
**Public relations officer J.6
Folarin Moronkeji Adeeko
*Assistant to production editor, Daily Express, Lagos J.1
Joseph Adegumji Adentan
*Ministry of Information, Ibadan J.1
Folorunso Olufunso Adewale
*Technical assistant, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation TV.3
Miss N. Agu
*Eastern Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation TV.4
Mallam Shehu Aliyu
*Assistant information officer, Ministry of Information, Kaduna
**Acting chief information officer, Government of North-Western State, Sokoto J.7
H. Babington Bakre
*Sports editor, Nigerian Television Service, Lagos TV.7
Stephen Adepoju Bamgbade
*Technical director, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Lagos TV.10
Clarkson de Majomi
*Managing editor, the Globe, Lagos
**Editor-in-chief, Group Publications Ltd., Lagos J.4
Emokpae Eguaibor
*News assistant, news division, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Lagos
**Senior sub-editor, news division, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation J.7
Jerome Elaiho
*Observer while on unpaid study leave from Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation TV.10
Benjamin M. Elegbe
*CCU and telecine operator, Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria
**Engineering assistant (Grade I), Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria TV.4
Moses Olajide Ero-Phillips
*Head of news, Daily Sketch, Ibadan J.4
Muhammed Gbajabiamila
**Editor, Hermes Magazine, (A.G. Leventis and Co.), Lagos J.5
Raimi Jimoh
*Engineering assistant (Grade I) Northern Nigerian Broadcasting Co., Kaduna TV.7
Oluyinka Johnson
*Station librarian, Western Nigeria Television Service
**Executive producer, Western Nigeria Broadcasting Corporation TV.8
Sani Katsina
**Head of Television, Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria TV.2
Miss Margaret Olufemi Kuboye
*Producer/director, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation TV.8
Ahmed Tijani Isola Lawal
*Business editor, Morning Post/ Sunday Post, Lagos
**Assistant editor (publications) Nigeria Broadcasting Corporation J.12
Miss Rita Ogremi Lori
*Programme assistant, Nigerian Television Service, Lagos TV.4
Abdurralman Micika
*Floor manager, Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria
**Senior producer, Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria TV.3
George Nnadi
*Freelance journalist, Onitsha J.3
Ukpong Joel Odunide
*Maintenance engineer, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation TV.3
Ayo Ojewumi
*Editor, the Tribune, Lagos CPU.2
Peter C. K. Okoro
*Sub-editor (TV news), Eastern Nigeria Broadcasting Corporation Enugu TV.7
Bernard Nwoke Onyeachonam
*Regional representative, Nigerian Outlook, Ibadan J.4
A. O. Osifowokan
*Western News, Ibadan
**Ministry of Home Affairs and Information, Ibadan J.2
Olusegun Osoba
Senior staff reporter, Daily Times, Lagos CPU.3
Isaac T. T. Pepple
*West African Pilot, Lagos J.1
Henry O. Robbin
*Senior sub-editor, Western Nigeria Broadcasting Corporation
**News editor, Western Nigeria Broadcasting Corporation J.6
Olusegun Smith
*Head of news, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Lagos TV.10
Jacob Sotayo Sotunde
*Assistant chief engineer, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation TV.3
Alhaji Isa Ade Sowunmi
*Head of film unit, Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria TV.8
Mohammed Suleiman
*News editor, Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria TV.10
Jonathan Tobun
*Sponsored by Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation while studying in Britain TV.6
Samuel Udensi
*News editor, Eastern Nigeria Broadcasting Corporation, Enugu J.7
Okon Willie Udoh
*Industrial and political correspondent, Nigerian Outlook, Enugu J.5
Godwin Chukwuemeka Ugwu
*Television engineer, Eastern Nigeria Broadcasting Corporation TV.3

NORWAY
Herman Gran
*Employed on cameras, lighting and sound, Norwegian Broadcasting Service
**Producer, Norwegian Broadcasting Service TV.8

PAKISTAN
Raza Ali Abidi
*Reporter/sub-editor, Daily Hurriyet, Karachi J.14
Muhammad Uzair Ashir
*Commercial correspondent, Dawn, Karachi J.12
M. I. Butt
*News editor, Daily Jang, Rawalpindi CPU.1
Hasan Akhtar Gardezi
*Head of central desk, Associated Press of Pakistan J.13
Ikramu Haq
*Staff reporter, Pakistan Times, Rawalpindi J.13
Waheedul Haque
*Night editor, Morning News, Dacca J.16
Wajid Shamsul Hasan
*Chief sub-editor, Daily News, Karachi CPU.4
Khalid Ijaz
*Radio script writer, sponsored by Pakistan Television Corporation, Lahore TV.5
Miss Latifa Kabir
*Television Promoters Company, Lahore TV.6
Fauzul Karim
*Chief sub-editor, Dainik Pakistan, Dacca J.16
Amiruzzaman Khan
**General manager, Pakistan Television Corporation, Dacca TV.2
Masreer Elahi Khan
*Station engineer, Television Promoters Company, Lahore TV.8
Riaz Rasul Malik
*Freelance journalist, Lahore J.3
Sultan Beg Mirza
*Bureau chief, Associated Press of Pakistan, Hyderabad J.14
Mohammad Musitaque
*Senior news editor, Asian Television Service (News Agency), Karachi TV.10
M. Muslehuddin
*Senior news producer, Pakistan Television Corporation, Lahore TV.10
G. M. Naqqash
*Senior sub-editor, Lahore edition, Pakistan Times CPU.3
A. H. Naqvi
*News editor, the Leader, Karachi CPU.1
M. A. Masud Qureshi
**Director, educational broadcasts, Radio Pakistan, Rawalpindi TV.3
Syed Irshad Hussain Raashed
*Senior reporter, Pakistan Times, Lahore J.15
Serajur Rahman
**Producer, BBC Eastern Service TV.3
Miss Abida Reasat Rizvi
*Feature writer, the Daily Anjam, Karachi CPU.2
Saleem Shahed
**Relief staff of Pakistan Section,

BBC, London TV.4
Abdul Aziz Ahmed Shaikh
*Assistant editor, Daily Ibrat Hyderabad J.16
Maqbul Ahmen Shariff
*Senior reporter, Pakistan Times (sponsored by Pakistan Television Service) TV.5
Mahmoud Ali Sheikh
*Student of radio electronics
**University of Missouri, USA TV.3
Miss Nasrin Siddiqui
*Television Promoters Company, Lahore
**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Rawalpindi TV.4
Mofazzal Hussain Sircar
*Manager, Bengali Daily Azad, Dacca NM

PERU
Miss Lina Alberti
*Feature writer, Latin American Tourism, Lima J.7
Hugo Fernandez
*Production manager, Panamerica Television, Lima TV.8
Angel Santisteban
*Assistant to director, Expresso, Lima J.2
**UN Information Centre, Lima J.2

PHILIPPINES
Manuel Obias Benitez
*Night news editor, Manila Times J.13
Willie Chua Depositario
*Correspondent, Philippine News Service J.15
Mrs. C. Navarro-Pedrosa
*Reporter, Manila Chronicle J.5
Benjamin Penaranda
*Political correspondent, Manila Chronicle J.10
Francisco Prospero
*Master control supervisor, Associated Broadcasting Corporation, Manila TV.9
Rudolpho Reyes
*News director, ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation, Quezon City TV.10

RHODESIA
Job Gervasius Jonhera
*Telecine operator, Rhodesia Television TV.4
Edward M. Nheta
*Literary editor, Council of Churches, Salisbury J.11, MF.4
Cornelius Dick Watyoka
*Assistant editor, Murimi, Salisbury J.15

RUMANIA
Heini Brunstein
*Feature writer, Viata Romaneasca J.16

SARAWAK
Ashari Manis
*Government Information Service, Kuching J.8

SIERRA LEONE
Imram Obba Bright
*Sub-editor, department of social services (information division), Freetown
**Information attache, Embassy of Sierra Leone, Washington, U.S.A. J.11
B. A. A. Davies
*Sierra Leone Television TV.2
Samuel Rogers Faux
*Maintenance technician, Sierra Leone Television TV.8
Julius Grey-Coker
*Government Information Service J.6
Archibald St. John
*Junior producer, Sierra Leone Television TV.6
Thomas Tucker
*Shift leader in Master Control, Sierra Leone Television TV.6
Miss Adeline Williams
*Continuity announcer and presenter, Sierra Leone Television TV.8

SINGAPORE
David Kraal
*Sub-editor, Straits Times J.12

SOMALI REPUBLIC
Saed Aden Abdullahi
*Chief reporter, Somali News Agency, Somna, Mogadishu J.15
Ebrahim Elmi
*Features editor, Somali News, Ministry of Information, Mogadishu J.11

SOUTH AFRICA
Basil Bikitsha
*Feature writer, World, Randfontein J.8
Anthony Rider
*Assistant editor, Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg J.8
Owen M. Vanqa
*Reporter, Daily Despatch, Umtata, Transkei J.15

SOUTH VIETNAM
Diep Luong-Thanh
*In charge of radio engineering training, National Broadcasting System, Saigon TV.8
Huynh Chan Thinh
*Rewriter, Vietnam Press news agency, Saigon J.8
Le Van Hung
*Managing editor, Saigon Daily News J.13

SUDAN
Osman Mohamed Ahmed
*Studio equipment operator, Sudan Television Service TV.5
A. M. El Sawi
*Alayam, Khartoum J.15
Mohammed Ali Abdel Gadir
*Maintenance technician, Sudan Television Service TV.5
Mohammed El M. Khalifa
*El Amn, Khartoum MF.2
Zakaria Gad Karim
*Editor, Gezira, Barakat J.10
K. H. Mahmoud
*El Umma, Khartoum J.14
Yahia Mutwakil
*Head of news division, Sudan Television Service J.4
El Hadi Yousif
*Press and information officer, Gezira, Barakat J.7

SYRIA
Marwan Babil
*Director of advertising, Al Ayyam J.6
**Daily News, Kuwait J.6
Khaldoun Hakim
*Assistant director, Syrian Arab Television
**Producer, education programmes, Syrian Arab Television TV.4

TAIWAN
Adam Chang
*Director of news dept., Broadcasting Company of China, Taipei TV.10
Chen Shih-Chi
*Chief editor, Vista, Yungho
**Chief of editorial centre, Government Information Office, Taipei J.8

TANZANIA
Hubert Cheche
*Assistant news editor, Tanzanian Broadcasting Corporation, Dar-es-Salaam J.5
Seth Kitange
*Reporter, Tanzanian office, Target and Lengo
**Editor, Target and Lengo, Nairobi J.16
Hadji S. Konde
*Sub-editor, the Standard, Dar-es-Salaam CPU.4
Mrs. R. Parekh
*Freelance journalist, Dar-es-Salaam

THAILAND
Surachart Kanchanavanit
*News editor, Army Television in Bangkok (with rank of Captain) TV.10
Piyavongse Karnasuta
*Attended courses as observer before joining Bangkok Broadcasting and Television Co. TV.9, TV.10
Miss Suri Phancharoen
*Producer/co-ordinator on cultural and educational programmes, Thai Television Company, Bangkok TV.6
Kamthorn Suvanpiyasira
**Producer-director, Thai Television Company, Bangkok TV.1
Prakas Vacharaporn
*Assistant editor, Sarn Seri, Bangkok J.3

TRINIDAD
Nizam Ali
*Sub-editor, Trinidad Guardian, Port of Spain J.7
Miss Eunice Bruno
*Broadcasting officer, public relations division, Prime Minister's Office
**Now Mrs. Eunice Alleyne, Broadcasting officer, Government Broadcasting Unit TV.1
McDonald Vernon Anthony Canterbury
*Assistant film technician, Government Film Unit TV.4
John Myers
*Trinidad Publishing Company, Port of Spain J.1
Raoul Pantin
*Industrial reporter, Trinidad Guardian, Port of Spain
**Business editor, Trinidad Guardian, Port of Spain J.12
Lloyd G. Rohlehr
*Producer, Trinidad and Tobago Television Company
**Producer, editor, current affairs, Trinidad and Tobago Television Company TV.7
Mrs. Stella Seale
*Producer, education programmes, for radio and TV, Ministry of Education TV.1

Harry Sooklal
**TV Producer, Ministry of Education TV.2

TURKEY
Mrs. Zeynip Birsel-Oral
*Reporter/art editor, Yeni Gazette
**Assistant editor, Milliyet's Woman's Magazine (weekly), Istanbul J.12
Unlen Demiralp
*Producer/director, Radio Ankara TV.1
Teoman Ertan
*Programme department, Turkish Radio and Television Corporation, Ankara
**Head of features, Turkish Radio and Television Corporation TV.7
Suleyman Soner Heplevent
*Programme planning administrator, Radio Ankara
**Self-employed, advertising agency TV.3
Miss Suheyla Ozdemir
*Vision mixer, Turkish Radio and Television Corporation
**Producer/director, Turkish Radio and Television Corporation TV.9
Altan Santepe
*Chief of sports service, Yeni Asir J.4
Oguz Seren
*Night editor, Cumhuriyet J.9
Orhan Turel
*Senior reporter, Millyet
**Foreign affairs reporter, Millyet J.6

UGANDA
John Nelson Bagenda-Mpima
*Reporter/feature writer, the People, Kampala J.11
Peter Lubowa Basajja
*Senior information assistant, Ministry of Information, Kampala J.10
Dome Okochi Budohi
*Uganda Argus
**Public relations officer, East African Power and Lighting Company, Nairobi J.2
Aloysius Ggala
*Catholic Daily, Kampala
**Press officer, U.S.I.S., Kampala J.1
Dithan Edward Kavuma
*Programme director, Uganda Television Service TV.9
E. D. Kavuma
**Senior programme producer/ supervisor, Uganda Television Service TV.2
Luke S. Kazinja
*Information officer, Ministry of Information, Kampala J.5
Roger Kivule
*Producer, Uganda Television Service TV.5
Mark Kiwanuka-Zake
*Editor, Taifa Empya J.10
Henry Michael Lumu
*Art director, Ministry of Information, Kampala TV.4
Louis Mabaraza
*Senior technical assistant (outside broadcasts), Uganda Television Service TV.5
Daniel Matovu
*Senior reporter, The People, Kampala
**Deceased J.15
Elishama Wamala
*Producer/presenter (light entertainment), Uganda Television Service
**Student at Makerere University College for Diploma in Drama TV.6

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
Eshan Bakr
*Foreign correspondent, Al-Ahram, Cairo J.1
Rifaat N. Bedros
*Editor, Hawaa, Cairo J.8
Milad Bissada
*U.A.R. Television Service, Cairo TV.2
Osman Samie El-Adl
*Senior editor, News Department, U.A.R. Television, Cairo TV.10
Ismail El Baquary
*Deputy sports editor, Al-Ahram, Cairo J.9
Mrs. Siham el Dib
*Film director, U.A.R. Television Service, Cairo TV.5
Miss Maha Abdel Fattah
*Diplomatic correspondent Akbar el Yom, Cairo
**Diplomatic editor, Akbar el Yom, Cairo J.1
Mrs. Z. Hassan Khalil
*Reporter/women's editor, Al Mossawar, Dar El Hilal, Cairo J.3
Abdel-Aziz Mahmoud
*Al-Ahram, Cairo J.10
Mohammed M. Sallam
*Studio cameraman, U.A.R. Television Service, Cairo TV.10

UNITED KINGDOM
Nigel Gerard Carling
*Planning officer, Oxford Mail and Times Ltd., Oxford NM
Adrian Frank Dobson
*Assistant to the editor, Evening Star, Burnley NM
David Devene Fitzpatrick
*Development manager, Lancaster Guardian, Lancaster NM

URUGUAY
Gerardo Fernandez
*Editor, drama section, Marcha J.5

VENEZUELA
A. Bianchi
*Political and diplomatic correspondent, Daily Journal, Caracas J.3
Cesar Manzanares
*Transmission controller, Venevision, Caracas TV.5
N. L. Negron
*Radio Nacional de Venezuela, Caracas TV.1
Manuel Adrian Pantin
*Foreign editor, the Daily Journal, Caracas J.16

ZAMBIA
Kenneth Chibesakunda
*Producer (radio), Zambia Broadcasting Service TV.5
Ignatius Chileshe
*Programme director, Zambia Broadcasting Service TV.8
Nebuchadnezar Jere
*Announcer/operator, Ministry of Information TV.5
Michael Mashiba Kangote
*Associate editor, The Miner, Kitwe J.16
Cuthbert Y. Katebe
*Deputy chief sub-editor, the Miner, Kitwe J.14
Adrian A. Koenderman
*Lusaka representative of the Times of Zambia CPU.2
Tasker B. Mulayantanda
*Zambia Broadcasting Service (radio) TV.6
Bernard Mwanza
*Programme director, Zambia Television Ltd., Lusaka TV.9
Zora K. Siwale
*Sub-editor, Zambia Television Ltd., Lusaka TV.7

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